

District.	Names of crops.	Estimated normal area under each crop.	Estimated area under each crop.		Estimated return as a percentage of the normal yield per unit of area.		Date by which the harvesting of each crop was begun this year, and whether that date was early, normal or late.	Remarks by District Officers.
			Last year.	This year.	Last year.	This year.		
MUMBAI.	Bhadai paddy (autumn rice).	290,000	475,000	745,000	81	88		The increase in area since the preliminary forecast in due to adoption of settlement figures. Since the submission of preliminary forecast, the weather was generally favourable. The return is below the normal owing to want of rain during the period of growth and to damage caused by flood which was about 25 per cent. in Kharaganj and 5 per cent. in Tangal subdivision.
	Other bhadaai pulses ..	100	.....	100	.....	80	
	Bhadai fruits and vegetables, including root-crops.	5,500	5,500	14,000	65	80		
	Other bhadaai food-crops	43,900	43,000	63,800	68	73		
	Bhadai fodder crops other than jowar, bajra, maize and milne.	64,000	64,000	64,000	80	80		
	Total ...	504,100	590,500	937,000	78	83		
PUNJAB.	Bhadai paddy (autumn rice).	233,500	234,500	240,500	80	65	Middle of July. Normal.	The return is much below the normal owing to considerable damage caused by the sudden rise of water.
	Bhadai fruits and vegetables, including root-crops.	25,800	25,500	10,500	75	67		
	Other bhadaai food-crops	800	800	800	76	66		
	Total ...	259,300	259,000	251,800	79	65		
SARAWAK.	Bhadai paddy (autumn rice).	126,000	310,000	318,000	108	95	July. Normal.	The weather was favourable since the submission of the preliminary forecast. The fall in return is due to damage caused by flood and high wind during the latter part of July.
	Other bhadaai pulses ...	1,000	800	900	100	83	August. Normal.	
	Bhadai fruits and vegetables, including root-crops.	140,000	145,000	150,000	100	100		
	Bhadai non-food crops other than fodder and fibre.	1,400	1,500	1,400	75	93		
	Total ...	278,400	457,000	470,300	104	94		
ORISSA.	Bhadai paddy (autumn rice).	302,000	194,500	194,000	63	62		The weather was fairly favourable. Flood caused some damage in places.
	Indian-corn (maize) ...	900	900	900	100	88		
	Other bhadaai pulses ...	300	300	300	100	100		
	Bhadai fruits and vegetables including root-crops.	3,400	2,500	2,500	100	92		
	Other bhadaai food-crops	1,800	1,000	1,600	100	100	September. Normal.	
	Bhadai fodder crops other than jowar, bajra, maize and milne.	5,800	4,000	4,000	100	100		
	Bhadai fibre other than jute.	800	800	800	100	100		
	Ten ...	5,000	5,400	5,400	100	100		
	Bhadai non-food crops other than fodder and fibre.	100	100	100	100	100		
	Total ...	318,900	208,200	208,200	75	75		
TIRUPUR.	Bhadai paddy (autumn rice).	The increase in area as compared with the preliminary forecast is due to many late and having been grown with paddy. The weather was favourable at sowing time, but was subsequently unfavourable owing to damage caused by heavy rain and flood.
	Other bhadaai cereals ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Other bhadaai pulses ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bhadai fruits and vegetables (including root-crops).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Other bhadaai food-crops	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bhadai fodder crops other than jowar, bajra, maize and milne.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bhadai non-food crops other than fodder and fibre.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Revised

District.	Names of crops.	Estimated normal area under each crop.	Estimated area under each crop.		Estimated outturn as a percentage of the normal yield per unit of area.		Date by which the harvesting of each crop was begun this year, and whether that date was early, normal or late.	Remarks by District Officers.
			Last year.	This year.	Last year.	This year.		
NOAHALL	Bhadol paddy (autumn rice).	Acres. 204,000	Acres. 204,000	Acres. 200,000	100	100	July. Normal.	The weather was favourable and a normal outturn was reaped.
	Bhadol fruits and vegetables, including root-crops.	1,000	1,000	1,000	100	100		
	Bhadol fodder-crops other than jowar, bajra, marua and maize.	2,000	2,000	2,000	100	100		
	Total ...	207,000	207,000	203,000	100	100		
CHITTARONG HILL TRACTS.	Bhadol paddy (autumn rice).	108,000	102,000	106,000	80	97	August. Normal.	The weather has been favourable. The outturn is below the normal owing to want of timely rain.
	Indian-corn (maize) ...	2,100	1,200	1,300	60	83		
	Other bhadol pulses ...	4,000	3,500	3,800	60	83		
	Other bhadol food-crops.	7,000	6,400	6,800	60	83		
	Total ...	201,100	173,100	177,900	70	91		
TOTAL, BEHAL.	Bhadol paddy (autumn rice).	5,065,100	5,113,600	5,407,300	86	85		
	Jowar ...	4,200	4,100	3,800	66	73		
	Bajra ...	2,800	2,900	2,900	70	78		
	Mandua, marua or ragi.	8,000	6,600	6,500	75	72		
	Indian corn (maize) ...	98,500	83,900	90,400	91	91		
	Other bhadol cereals ...	161,200	69,000	104,400	75			
	Other bhadol pulses ...							
	Indigo ...	1,100	9,700	10,600	0			
	Bhadol fruits and vegetables including root-crops.	324,500	268,400	269,600				
	Other bhadol food-crops	204,200						
	Bhadol fodder-crops other than jowar, bajra, marua and maize.	97,800	91,800					
	Bhadol fibres other than jute.	16,800		11,100				
	Mulberry ...	12,000		18,300				
	Tea ...			64,800				
	Bhadol non-food crops other than fodder and fibres.			28,500				

APPENDIX II.

Abstract statement of estimated acreage and outturn of the autumn rice, 1921-22.

Provinces.	AREA (IN ACRES).						YIELD (IN TONS).							
	Of current year's crop (1921-22).	Of previous year's crop (1920-21).	Average of preceding—	Percentage by which column 2 exceeds (+), or is less than (-), area in—		Estimated yield of current year, i.e., of area in column 2.	Yield of previous year, i.e., of area in column 3.	Average of preceding—	Percentage by which column 7 exceeds (+), or is less than (-), yield in—					
				Column 3.	Column 4.				Column 8.	Column 9.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11				
			Five years.	Ten years.		Five years.	Ten years.		Five years.	Ten years.	Five years.	Ten years.		
Bengal	8,607,300	8,112,600	8,117,600	8,108,300	+9.7	+9.6	+9.9	1,838,400	1,606,300	1,668,100	1,532,000	+8.4	+17.3	+19.2

**CORRIGENDUM TO THE RESOLUTION REGARDING THE
APPOINTMENT OF A JOINT COMMITTEE IN CONNECTION
WITH THE HYDRO-ELECTRIC SURVEY OF BENGAL.**

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

CORRIGENDUM.

No. 3-I.—The 13th December 1921.—In the last line of paragraph 3 of the Resolution No. 2-I., dated the 12th November 1921, published at pages 2255-56 of the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 16th November 1921, regarding the appointment of a joint committee in connection with the hydro-electric survey of Bengal, for the word "Under-Secretary" read "Personal Assistant to the Chief Engineer and Secretary."

By order of the Governor in Council,

G. T. HUNTINGFORD,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal (offg.).

**List of prices of articles of food at Calcutta during the week ending
Saturday, the 10th December 1921.**

Names of articles.	WHOLESALE PRICE PER MAUND.		RETAIL PRICE PER SEER.	
	From—	To—	From—	To—
Rice—	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Balam, coarse ...	6 6 0	6 8 0	0 3 0	.....
„ medium ...	7 4 0	7 12 0	0 3 3	0 3 6
Patnai, coarse ...	6 14 0	7 0 0	0 3 0	.....
„ medium ...	7 8 0	7 10 0	0 3 3	0 3 6
Nagra, coarse ...	7 4 0	.....	0 3 0	.....
„ medium ...	7 10 0	7 12 0	0 3 3	0 3 6
Dudhkalma ...	7 8 0	7 10 0	0 3 3	.....
Rangoon Boiled	.....	.....	0 2 6	.....
Kajla ...	.....	.....	0 2 3	.....
Wheat, Dudhia ...	9 4 0	.....	.....	.....
Gangajali ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ Jamali ...	8 8 0	.....	.....	.....
Gram, Patnai (whole) ...	7 8 0	7 12 0	0 3 3	0 3 6
„ dal ...	9 12 0	.....	0 4 0	0 4 6
Mung „ (Hari) ...	Not available		0 5 0	0 6 0
„ „ (Krishna) ...	8 8 0	9 0 0	0 5 0	.....
Arhar „ ...	8 8 0	10 0 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Masur „ (split) ...	6 0 0	6 8 0	0 2 9	0 3 0
„ „ (Khanri) ...	8 8 0	8 14 0	0 3 6	.....
Kalai „ ...	6 4 0	6 12 0	0 3 0	.....
Salt ...	2 6 0	2 9 0	0 1 3	0 1 6
Sugar (Brown Java) ...	12 0 0	12 8 0	0 5 0	0 5 6
Gur, Bheli ...	.....	.....	0 5 0	.....
„ Bhursut ...	.....	.....	0 5 0	.....
Date ...	.....	.....	0 5 0	.....
Milk ...	12 0 0	14 0 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
Mustard Oil ...	22 0 0	24 0 0	0 14 0	0 12 0
Flour (Country) ...	11 0 0	11 8 0	0 5 6	0 6 0
Atta No. 3 ...	7 0 0	}	} 0 4 0	0 5 6
„ „ 2½ ...	8 8 0			
„ „ B ...	11 12 0			
Suji ...	11 8 0	12 0 0	0 5 6	0 6 0
Ghee (Bhadwa, Matki, etc.) ...	88 0 0	.....	} 2 0 0	2 4 0
„ [Patiram, Khurja, Ruto	0 0	83 0 0		
Etwa (better kind), etc.	0 0	65 0 0		
„ (Lalli, Etwa, Sagar, etc.)	0 0	.....	.....	.....
Maize ...	0 0	.....	.....	.....
Potatoes ...	8	8 8 0	0 3 0	0 4 0
Patal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brinjal ...	.....	.....	1 0	0 1 6
Onion ...	.....	.....	2 6	0 5 0
Fish, Rahu ...	.....	.....	12 0	.....
Mutton (2nd class) ...	.....	.....	1 0 0	4 0
Beef (2nd and 3rd classes) ...	.....	.....	0 5 0	0 8 0

N.B.—This is an abstract of prices of the

Wholesale.—Chattri Bazar

Retail.—Sir Stuart
Bazar, etc.

Fish and Meat Markets and Bazar.

Patna Bazar, Bazar,
Mullick Bazar and

J.
Mission

Division.

CALCUTTA, the 10th Dec.

DISTRICT REPORTS ON WEATHER AND CROPS.

For the week ending on the 7th December 1921.

Summary.—The week was rainless. Ploughing for and sowing of spring crops are still continuing. Rain is badly needed in some Western districts for their growth. Harvesting of winter paddy is proceeding. The average price of common rice for the Province has fallen by about 1.27 per cent. as compared with that of the previous week. The number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief in the distressed areas of the Khulna district was 637.

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	PRICE OF COMMON RICE, IN SEERS, PER RUPEE.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
1	24-PARGANAS	Nil	5½	5	Harvesting of <i>aman</i> paddy continues. Effect of weather on the crops is good. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Diamond Harbour.	Nil	6½	7½	
	Barrackpore	Nil	5½	5½	
	Barasat ...	Nil	5½	5½	
	Basirhat ...	Nil	7½	7½	
2	NADIA ...	Nil	7½	7	Harvesting of <i>aman</i> paddy continues. Sowing of <i>rabi</i> crops is nearly finished. Rain is badly wanted. Prices are falling slightly.
	Kushtia ...	Nil	6½	6½	
	Meherpur ...	Nil	8½	8½	
	Chuadanga ...	Nil	6½	6½	
	Ranaghat ...	Nil	5½	5½	
3	MURSHIDABAD	Nil	7	7½	Prospects of standing crops are good. Rain is necessary for <i>rabi</i> crops. Fodder is sufficient. No large import and export of rice.
	Lalbagh ...	Nil	7	6½	
	Jangipur ...	Nil	7	7	
	Kandi ...	Nil	7½	8	
4	JESSORE ...	Nil	8		Weather reasonable. Harvesting of winter rice continues. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Export of paddy reported from Bongaon and Jhenidah subdivisions. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Jhenidah	Nil			
	Magura				
	Narail ...				
	Bongaon ...	Nil	8½		
5	KHULNA ...	Nil	7½		is sufficient. Condition of affected area is improving. Harvesting of <i>aman</i> paddy is going on in price of rice has fallen. The number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief for the week ending is 637 in Kobadak and Chand-government relief. District Board has received. Number of persons in receipt of relief from private sources is 2,312.
	Satkhira		8½		
	Bagerhat		8		

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	PRICE OF COMMON RICE, IN RUPEES, PER RUPEE.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
6	BURDWAN ...	Nil	6	6	Weather is seasonable. Harvesting of winter paddy is continuing. Prospects of standing crops are good.
	Asansol ...	Nil	6	6	
	Katwa ...	Nil	6½	6½	
	Kalna ...	Nil	6½	6½	
7	BIRBHUM ...	Nil	6½	6½	Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Rampurhat...	Nil	6½	6½	
8	BANKURA ...	Nil	7	7½	Harvesting of winter crop is in progress. Export of rice and paddy continues. Cattle-disease is reported from Saltora and Ranibandh thanas.
	Vishnupur ...	Nil	7½	7½	
9	MIDNAPORE	Nil	6½½	6½	Harvesting of aman paddy is progressing. Fodder is sufficient. Prospects of rabi crops and condition of early cotton are favourable.
	Ghatal ...	Nil	6½	6½½	
	Tamluk ...	Nil	6½½	6½	
	Contai ...	Nil	6½	6½½	
10	HOOGLY ...	Nil	5½	5½	Effects of weather on the growth of the crops are favourable. Fodder is sufficient. Price of rice is steady.
	Serampore ...	Nil	5½	5½	
	Arambagh ...	Nil	6½	(n)	
11	HOWRAH ...	Nil	6½½	5½	Weather cool and harvesting of winter rice continues. Condition of crops is fair. Fodder is sufficient.
	Uluberia ...	Nil	6½½	½	
12	RAJSHAHI (RAMPUR-BOALIA). Naogaon ...	Nil	7	7	Prospects of winter crops are fair. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Nator ...	Nil	7½		
		Nil	6½		
13	DINAJPUR ...	Nil	7½½		Harvesting of winter paddy has commenced. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Thakurgaop	Nil	6½		
	Balurghat ...	Nil			
14	JAI PAIGURI	Nil			Prospects of winter paddy are fair. Harvesting of winter crop has commenced. Foot and mouth disease of cattle is reported, but no mortality has been reported.
	Alipur ...	Nil	5		

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	PRICE OF COMMON RICE, IN SEERS, PER RUPEE.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
15	DARJEELING	Nil	5	4½	Marua and paddy are being harvested. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Kurseong ...	Nil	5½	5½	
	Siliguri ...	Nil	7	7	
	Kalimpong...	0.96	6	6	
16	RANGPUR ...	Nil	{ 6 8½ }	6½	Prospects of crops are good. The price of new rice is going down.
	Nilphamari	Nil	6½	6	
	Kurigram ...	Nil	6	6	
	Gaibandha ...	Nil	8	8	
17	BOGRA ...	Nil	6	6	Harvesting of winter paddy and sowing of rabi crops are continuing.
18	PABNA ...	Nil	6	6	Prospects of standing crops are good. Harvesting of aman paddy is going on. Fodder is sufficient.
	Sirajganj ...	Nil	7	6½	
19	MALDA ...	Nil	7	7	Weather is seasonable. Rain is badly needed for rabi crops. Harvesting of winter paddy continues. Fodder and water are sufficient.
20	COOCH BEHAR	Nil	8½	6½	Weather seasonable. Harvesting of winter paddy continues. Prospects of standing crops are favourable. Fodder and water are sufficient.
21	DACCA ...	Nil	6½	6½	Weather is seasonable. Ploughing for fields for rabi crops is in progress. Harvesting of aman paddy is going on. Prospects of spring crops are reported to be satisfactory. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Manikganj ...	Nil	-	-	
	Narayanpore				
	Munshiganj ...				
	(a)				
22	MYMENSINGH	Nil	6	6	Weather seasonable. Harvesting of winter paddy is going on. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Jamalpur ...		7½		
	Tangai		6		
	Netrakona		7½		
	Kishorganj...		7½		

(a) Munshiganj being very northern part of the district, rain

are not quoted. To give information regarding the

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	PRICE OF COMMON RICE, IN ANNAS, PER RUPEE.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
23	FARIDPUR ...	Nil	{ 8 7½ }	{ 8½ 7 }	State and prospects of standing crops are favourable. Harvesting of aman paddy still continues. Fodder sufficient.
	Goalundo ... (Rajbari).	Nil	7½	8½	
	Madaripur ...	Nil	9	9	
	Gopalganj(a)	Nil	9	9	
24	BAKARGANJ (BARISAL).	Nil	7½	7	Weather is reasonable. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Pirojpur ...	Nil	6½	6½	
	Patuakhali ...	Nil	6	8½	
	Dakshin Shabazpur (Bhola).	Nil	6½	6½	
25	CHITTAGONG	Nil	{ 7 6 }	{ 7 6 }	Harvesting of winter rice and cultivation of rabi crops are in progress. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Fodder is sufficient. Punga wai is selling at 16 and 15 annas per rupee at Sadar and Cox's Bazar, respectively.
	Cox's Bazar	Nil	7	6½	
26	TIPPERA ... (COMILLA).	Nil	6½	6½	Sowing of rabi crops is finished at Chandpur. Harvesting of aman paddy is going on in the district. Prospects of standing crops are good.
	Brahmanbaria.	Nil	5½	5½	
	Chandpur ...	Nil	6½	7½	
27	NOAKHALI ...	Nil	6½		Weather reasonable. Prospects of standing crops are good. Harvesting of aman paddy continues. Fodder and water sufficient.
	Feni ...	Nil	6½	5½	
28	CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS.	Nil	5		
29	TRIPURA STATE.	Nil	6½		Seasonable. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Punga wai is selling at 16 and 15 annas per rupee at Sadar and Cox's Bazar, respectively. Fodder is sufficient.

(a) The

Dacca, the 10th December 1921.

J. Roy,
Agriculture, Bengal

Wholesale prices-current of food-grains, salt, etc., in the under-mentioned marts of Bengal for the second-half of November 1921.

Marts.	PADDY (BEST QUALITY).						
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of 1920.	Corresponding return of 1919.	Corresponding return of 1918.	Corresponding return of 1917.	Corresponding return of 1916.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	3 4 0	3 0 0	3 8 0
Obetla Hat							
Burdwan	3 10 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	4 14 0	3 0 0	2 4 0	3 12 0
Kalna							
Raniganj							
Midnapore	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	4 4 0	3 0 0	1 13 0	2 11 0
Chittagong	3 4 0	3 0 0	(c)	(c)	2 10 0	to 2 4 0 (c)	(c)
Chandpur							
Dacca	3 4 0	3 8 0	4 8 0	5 12 0	4 0 0	2 1 0	3 1 0
Narayanganj							
Mymensingh							
Madaripur							
Fabna	3 8 0	3 11 0	4 3 0	5 0 0	3 0 0	1 12 0	2 11 0
Sirajganj							
Rangpur	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	3 0 0	2 6 0	3 12 0

Marts.	PADDY (COMMON QUALITY).						
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of 1920.	Corresponding return of 1919.	Corresponding return of 1918.	Corresponding return of 1917.	Corresponding return of 1916.
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Rs. A.	P.	P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta				4 0 0	2 12 0	2 8 0	3 4 0
Obetla H.							
Burdwan				4 12 0	2 8 0	1 14 0	3 4 0
Kalna							
Raniganj							
Midnapore	2 13 0	2 1 0		4 2 0	2 12 0	1 10 0	2 10 0
Chittagong	(d) 2 10 0	(d) 2 8 0			2 10 0	to 1 14 0 (c)	(c)
Chandpur							
Dacca	2 12 0	3 6 0		3 0 0	12 0	1 13 0	3 12 0
Narayanganj							
Mymensingh							
Madaripur							
Fabna							
Sirajganj						1 8 0	2 4 0
Rangpur					2 8 0	2 0 0	3 0 0

Wholesale prices-current of food-grains, salt, etc., in the under-mentioned marts of Bengal for the second-half of November 1921.

Marts.	RICE (BEST QUALITY).						
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of 1920.	Corresponding return of 1919.	Corresponding return of 1918.	Corresponding return of 1917.	Corresponding return of 1916.
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta ...	9 8 0	9 8 0	10 0 0	9 8 0	7 8 0	7 0 0	7 14 0
Chota Hat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burdwan ...	9 8 0	9 8 0	10 0 0	9 8 0	7 8 0	5 8 0	9 8 0
Kalna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raniganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore ...	8 0 0	8 0 0	9 12 0	10 0 0	6 8 0	5 0 0	8 0 0
Chittagong ...	9 0 0	9 0 0	9 8 0	12 0 0	8 0 0	7 0 0	8 8 0
Chandpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca ...	8 8 0	7 0 0	9 0 0	10 8 0	8 0 0	5 0 0	6 12 0
Narayanganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madaripur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pabna ...	7 8 0	7 8 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	8 0 0
Sirajganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur ...	8 0 0	8 0 0	9 4 0	12 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	7 4 0

Marts.	RICE (COMMON QUALITY).						
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of 1920.	Corresponding return of 1919.	Corresponding return of 1918.	Corresponding return of 1917.	Corresponding return of 1916.
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta ...	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 12 0				
Chota Hat ...	...	...	...	
Burdwan ...	6 10 0	7 4 0	8				
Kalna ...	...	...	...	
Raniganj ...	...	...	...	
Midnapore ...	8 0 0	8 0 0	7 12 0		5 0 0	4 2 0	5 4 0
Chittagong ...	8 0 0	8 0 0	...		8 0 0	3 10 0	5 0 0
Chandpur ...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Dacca ...	8	...	...		7 12 0	6 0 0	5 12 0
Narayanganj ...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Mymensingh ...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Madaripur ...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Pabna ...	8 4 0	8 14 0	...		...	...	...
Sirajganj ...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Rangpur ...	6 10 0	6 10	...		...	...	...

Wholesale prices-current of food-grains, salt, etc., in the under-mentioned marts of Bengal for the second-half of November 1921.

Marts.	WHEAT.						
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of 1920.	Corresponding return of 1919.	Corresponding return of 1918.	Corresponding return of 1917.	Corresponding return of 1916.
	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Calcutta ...	5 5 0	5 5 0	7 5 0	5 0 0	7 4 0	5 0 0	4 14 0
Obelia Hât ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burdwan ...	9 5 0	8 5 0	6 9 0 to 8 8 0	7 12 0	(a)	5 0 0	5 0 0
Kalna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raiganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore ...	10 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 8 0	5 12 0	5 0 0
Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chandpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca ...	6 2 0	7 0 0	7 5 0	...	...	...	...
Narayanganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madaripur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pabna ...	6 12 0	6 12 0	5 4 0	6 11 0	...	4 0 0	3 12 0
Sirajganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur ...	6 12 0	6 12 0	6 11 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	5 2 0	5 0 0

Marts.	KALAI DAL.						
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of 1920.	Corresponding return of 1919.	Corresponding return of 1918.	Corresponding return of 1917.	Corresponding return of 1916.
	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Calcutta
Obelia Hât
Burdwan	10 8 0	6 0 0	5 4 0
Kalna
Raiganj
Midnapore
Chittagong
Chandpur
Dacca
Narayanganj
Mymensingh
Madaripur
Pabna
Sirajganj
Rangpur	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 5 0

Wholesale prices-current of food-grains, salt, etc., in the under-mentioned marts of Bengal for the second-half of November 1921.

Marts.	GHAN.						
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of 1920.	Corresponding return of 1919.	Corresponding return of 1918.	Corresponding return of 1917.	Corresponding return of 1916.
	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta	8 0 0	8 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	4 8 0	5 8 0	3 10 0
Chetla Hat							
Burdwan	7 0 0	7 0 0	5 12 0	5 12 0	5 0 0	3 4 0	3 16 0
Kalna			to 6 0 0	to 7 5 0			
Raniganj							
Midnapore	8 8 0	8 12 0	8 4 0	8 0 0	5 12 0	3 14 0	4 0 0
Chittagong	8 0 0	8 0 0	to 7 4 0	to 5 4 0	to 7 0 0	to 4 8 0	5 8 0
Chandpur							
Dacca	8 0 0	10 0 0	5 4 0				
Narayanganj							
Mymensingh							
Madaripur							
Pabna							
Brajkant							
Rangpur				7 0 0	7 0 0	5 4 0	7 10 0

Marts.	ANAR DAL.						
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of 1920.	Corresponding return of 1919.	Corresponding return of 1918.	Corresponding return of 1917.	Corresponding return of 1916.
	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	A. P.			Rs. A. P.
Calcutta	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0				8 4 0
Chetla Hat							
Burdwan	8 0 0	8 0 0					
Kalna							8 0 0
Raniganj							
Midnapore	11 0 0						
Chittagong	10 8 0				5 8 0	5 8 0	8 0 0
Chandpur					7 12 0	7 0 0	7 0 0
Dacca	10 0 0						
Narayanganj					8 0 0	4 12 0	8 0 0
Mymensingh							
Madaripur							
Pabna							
Brajkant							8 0 0
Rangpur	9 0 0	9 0 0				5 0 0	7 8 0

Wholesale prices-current of food-grains, salt, etc., in the under-mentioned marts of Bengal for the second-half of November 1921.

Marts.	LINSEED.			MUSTARD.			GUN.			COTTON (UNGINNED).		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta	12 0 0	12 0 0	13 0 0	11 8 0	11 8 0	12 8 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 8 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
Chettia Hat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burdwan	(a)	9 0 0	10 0 0 to 11 0 0	8 8 0 to 9 0 0	8 0 0 to 8 0 0	9 8 0 to 11 8 0	8 0 0 to 9 0 0	7 0 0 to 8 0 0	7 8 0 to 11 0 0	33 0 0	40 0 0	28 0 0
Kalus	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raniganj	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Midnapore	8 0 0	8 8 0	9 0 0 to 11 8 0	10 4 0 to 11 8 0	10 4 0 to 11 8 0	11 8 0 to 12 0 0	9 0 0	9 8 0	10 0 0	40 0 0	32 0 0	28 0 0
Obittagong	11 0 0	8 0 0	12 0 0	9 8 0	8 8 0	9 8 0 to 12 0 0	8 0 0	7 0 0	14 0 0	11 8 0	10 0 0	14 0 0
Chandpur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacca	8 0 0	6 0 0	9 0 0	8 8 0	8 12 0	9 0 0	12 8 0	13 0 0	14 8 0	.....	.....	.....
Narayanganj	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mymensingh	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madaripur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pabna	7 0 0	7 3 0	8 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	10 4 0	7 14 0	8 0 0	9 4 0	.....	.....	.....
Sirajganj	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rangpur	.....	.....	.....	8 0 0	8 0 0	9 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	11 0 0	.....	.....	.....

Marts.	JUTE.			GHEE.			HIDES (COW).		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta	(1) 12 8 0 (2) 11 8 0 (3) 7 3 0	(1) 12 8 0 (2) 11 8 0 (3) 7 4 0	10 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	105 0 0	800 0 0	800 0 0	430 0 0
Chettia Hat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burdwan	(a)	.....	7 0 0	1 0 0	66 0 0	88 0 0	(a)	(a)	100 0 0 120 0 0
Kalus	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raniganj	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Midnapore	.....	.....	.....	.....	75 0 0 to 80 0 0	95 0 0 to 100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	125 0 0 100 0 0
Obittagong	.....	.....	.....	.....	80 0 0 to 110 0 0	90 0 0 to 120 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....
Chandpur	to 3 0 0	to 3 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacca	to 3 0 0	to 10 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Narayanganj	to 8 0 0	to 5 0 0	.....	.....	102 0 0	120 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Mymensingh	to 8 0 0	to 8 0 0	to 10 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madaripur	to 8 0 0	to 8 4 0	to 8 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pabna	to 8 0 0	to 8 0 0	to 10 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sirajganj	3 8 0 to 7 0 0	4 0 0 to 7 8 0	5 0 0 to 7 0 0	71 0 0	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rangpur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(a) Not available.

Slighted average price.

Wholesale prices-current of food-grains, salt, etc., in the under-mentioned parts of Bengal for the second-half of November 1921.

Mark.	IRON.			SALT.			KEROSENE OIL.		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta ...	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	4 0 0(d)	4 0 0(d)	3 15 0(a)
Chitta Hat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burdwan ...	8 8 0	8 8 0	14 0 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 10 0	4 2 0(b)	4 2 0(b)	4 2 0(b)
Kalna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raniganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore ...	2 0 0 to 3 0 0	2 0 0 to 3 0 0	3 0 0 to 13 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 2 0(d)	4 2 0	4 2 0(b)
Chittagong ...	10 0 0	11 0 0	12 0 0	2 4 0	2 6 0	2 3 0	3 4 0	3 4 0(d)	3 4 0(c)
Chandpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca ...	...	...	...	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 4 0	4 5 0	4 4 0	4 3 0(d)
Narayanganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nadarpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pabna ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	12 0 0 to 14 0 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 12 0	4 5 0(d)	4 5 0(d)	4 5 0(d)
Sirajganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur ...	15 0 0	15 0 0	18 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	4 9 0(d)	4 9 0(d)	4 6 0(d)

(a) Monkey brand.

(b) Rising Sun.

(c) Mosque mark.

(d) Elephant.

Mark.	MUSTARD OIL.			PINEWOOD.			COAL (BENGAL).		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta ...	25 0 0	25 0 0	29 0 0	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 12 0	...	...	...
Chitta Hat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 14 0	0 14 0	1 2 0
Burdwan ...	21 0 0	21 0 0	24 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	1 0 0
Kalna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 2 0
Raniganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 7 0	0 8 0	0 4 0
Midnapore ...	26 0 0 to 27 0 0	26 0 0 to 27 0 0	30 0 0 to 32 0 0	0 7 0	7 0	...	...	...	...
Chittagong ...	26 0 0	25 0 0	28 0 0 to 30 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chandpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca ...	27 0 0	28 0 0	30 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Narayanganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nadarpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pabna ...	28 0 0	28 0 0	32 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sirajganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur ...	27 0 0	27 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

J. C. ROY,

or Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

DACCA, the 8th December 1921.

Prices-current (retail) of food-grains, salt, etc., in the districts of Bengal for the second-half of November 1921.

Division	Districts and Manths.	QUANTITY PER RUPEE IN SHEERS OF EIGHTY TOLAS.															
		COMMON RICE.						KALAI DAL (Phaseolus radiatus).			ARHAR (DAL) OR THUR. CAJAN PEA (Cajanus indicus).			SALT.			
		Average.			Cheapest.			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.										
Number.		S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
24-PARGANAW.																	
1	Chetla Hat ...	5 0	4 8	4 8	7 0	7 0	6 8	5 0	5 0	4 8	4 0	4 0	4 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	
2	Maqra Hat ...	7 4	8 11	8 0	8 0	7 10	7 4	4 0	4 0	(a)	4 0	4 0	4 0	15 8	15 8	12 0	
3	Calcutta-Bellaghat ...	4 14	4 14	4 8	7 8	7 8	6 0	8 2	8 2	4 12	4 11	4 11	4 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	
NADIA.																	
4	Goari ...	7 0	8 15	8 12	8 6	8 0	7 4	4 0	4 8	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	12 0	12 12	12 12	
5	Ranaghat ...	6 0	8 12	8 0	7 8	8 0	7 8	4 8	4 8	4 0	4 8	4 0	3 2	10 8	10 8	10 8	
MURSHIDABAD.																	
6	Berhampur ...	8 8	8 8	6 4	7 12	(b) 8 4 (b) 7 0	6 8	5 8	5 4	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	
7	Kandi ...	(c) 8 0	(b) 3 12	6 4	(b) 7 0	(c) 8 0	6 8	5 0	5 0	5 8	4 8	4 4	5 0	12 0	10 8	10 8	
8	Jangipur ...	7 0	7 0	6 12	7 8	7 8	7 0	4 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 0	12 0	13 0	14 0	
JERSON.																	
9	Sadar ...	8 0	8 8	4 8	8 4	8 0	8 0	3 8	3 4	3 4	3 4	3 4	3 4	12 8	12 8	11 0	
10	Bangson ...	8 8	8 8	6 2	8 8	8 8	7 4	3 3	3 3	3 3	4 0	3 8	4 0	12 12	12 12	12 12	
KHULNA.																	
11	Sadar ...	7 0	8 0	4 8	9 0	9 0	8 5	4 0	4 0	4 8	3 12	3 4	4 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	
12	Bagerhat ...	7 8	7 8	8 8	8 0	8 0	7 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	
BURDWAN.																	
13	Sadar ...	6 0	5 8	5 0	7 4	7 12	5 8	5 4	5 8	5 0	4 8	4 12	5 0	13 0	13 8	12 0	
14	Kalna ...	6 2	5 14	5 4	8 0	7 11	5 6	5 11	4 8	4 14	3 13	3 12	4 0	15 9	15 9	10 0	
BIRBHUM.																	
15	Sari ...	6 0	6 0	7 4	6 12	6 12	8 0	5 4	5 0	5 0	3 8	3 10	4 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	
16	Rampur Hat ...	6 8	6 8	6 0	7 0	6 12	6 4	5 0	6 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	4 8	12 0	12 0	11 0	
BANERGA.																	
17	Sadar ...	7 8	7 0	6 4	8 0	7 8	7 4	5 8	5 4	5 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	
18	Vishnupur ...	6 0	5 0	0	8 0	6 0	14	5 8	5 8	5 0	4 0	4 0	4 8	13 0	13 0	12 0	
MIDNAPORE.																	
19	Sadar ...	(c) 7 8	6 0		1 8		0	4 8	4 8	3 4	3 8	3 8	3 4	13 0	10 8	11 0	
20	Contai ...				0		8	3 8	3 8	4 0	3 4	3 8	3 8	10 8	10 8	12 0	
HOOGHLY.																	
21	Sadar ...							5 0	5 0	4 0	4 4	4 0	4 0	14 8	13 0	11 0	
22	Arambagh ...	6 10	6 10					7 0	7 0	5 8	3 8	3 8	3 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	
HOWHAN.																	
23	Sadar ...	5 8	4 8	5 11	6 8			4 8	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	
24	Ulubaria ...	6 8	5 8	4 10	7 0			6 8	5 0	4 0	4 0	4 4	15 0	13 4	12 4		
RAJSHAHI.																	
25	Rampur-Bealia ...	7 8	7 8	6 6	8 4	8 0	8 0						4 12	12 0	12 0	11 0	
26	Nator ...	6 6	6 12	6 8	7 8	7 11	6 12	4 14					4 8	8 4	9 12	9 0	
27	Dinajpur-Railway Bazar Hat.	6 8	7 3	5 11	7 8	7 0	6 0	4 13					4 3	10 0	10 0	10 0	
28	Jalpaiguri-Sadar ...	5 12	5 8	3 10	6 8								4 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	

* Kerkatch.

Prices-current (retail) of food-grains, salt, etc., in the districts of Bengal for the second-half of November 1921—concd.

DIVISION.	DISTRICTS AND TAHSILS.	QUANTITY PER RUPEE IN SHEER OF EIGHTY TOLAE.														
		COMMON RICE.						KALAI DAL (<i>Phaseolus radiatus</i>).			ARHAR (DAL) OR TURU, CALIAN PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>).			SALT.		
		Average.			Onespot.			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.									
RAJSHAHI—concd.	DARJEELING.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
	39 Sadar ...	5 8	5 8	4 8	6 4	6 4	4 8	3 4	3 4	2 12	3 4	3 4	2 8	3 0	3 0	3 0
	40 Nilgiri ...	5 8	5 8	4 8	7 0	5 8	5 8	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	3 0	3 0	3 0
	RANGPOUR.															
	41 Sadar ...	5 10	5 10	4 10	6 4	6 4	5 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8	3 8	3 0	3 0	3 0
	42 Nilgiri ...	6 10	6 8	5 0	7 8	7 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	10 0	10 0	9 1
	43 Bogra—Sadar ...	5 12	7 2	5 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	4 0	4 0	3 15	4 0	4 0	3 15	9 12	9 12	9 12
	PARNA.															
	44 Sadar ...	6 0	5 12	5 8	7 0	7 0	6 0	5 8	5 8	5 4	3 8	3 8	3 4	12 0	12 0	11 12
	45 Birajpur ...	6 0	6 0	4 8	6 12	6 12	5 0	5 12	5 12	5 0	4 8	4 8	4 0	9 0	9 0	8 6
DACC.	MALDA.															
	46 Sadar ...	7 0	7 0	5 8	7 4	7 4	6 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	4 8	4 8	4 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
	47 Balia—Nawabganj ...	7 4	7 4	5 8	7 8	7 8	6 8	7 0	7 0	6 8	(a)	5 0	4 0	12 0	12 8	12 0
	DACCA.															
	48 Sadar ...	6 0	6 4	6 0	6 0	7 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	4 12	3 8	3 8	4 8	10 8	10 8	10 8
	49 Mirshadim ...	7 0	6 12	7 8	6 0	7 4	7 8	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	4 10	13 0	13 0	10 8
	MYMENSINGH.															
	50 Nalchak ...	6 0	5 12	4 10	7 0	6 8	5 0	3 8	3 0	3 12	4 0	4 0	3 14	10 0	10 0	9 14
	51 Netrakona ...	6 8	6 2	4 8	7 8	5 12	6 1	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	9 0	9 0	10 0
	FAKIRPUR.															
CHITTAGONG	52 Sadar ...	6 0	6 0	5 2	6 8	6 8	6 7	5 8	5 0	4 8	3 4	3 4	3 8	11 0	11 0	10 1
	53 Hajibari ...	7 4	6 8	5 12	8 0	7 0	6 4	5 12	5 12	4 14	3 12	3 12	3 0	12 8	12 0	12 8
	BALANGANJ.															
	54 Barisal ...	7 4	7 0	5 7	8 0	7 8	7 8	6 8	6 8	6 0	3 8	3 8	4 0	13 0	11 0	10 12
	55 Pirojpur ...	7 6	7 0	6 5	8 0	7 8	6 8	6 0	6 0	(a)	(a)	(a)	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
	TIPPERA.															
	56 Comilla ...	6 6	6 6	6 2	6 12	6 10	6 8	5 0	5 0	4 8	3 8	3 8	4 0	13 0	13 0	11 1
	57 Chittagong ...	6 10	6 6	6 0	6 14	6 12	6 8	5 0	5 0	4 8	3 8	3 8	4 0	13 0	13 0	11 1
	NOAKHALA.															
	58 Khatia ...	6 0	6 0	6 8	6 0	7 0	6 8	5 0	5 0	4 8	3 8	3 8	4 0	13 0	13 0	11 1
CHITTAGONG	59 Pail ...	6 15	6 0	5 12	7 12	7 0	6 8	5 0	5 0	4 14	(f)	(f)	(a)	13 0	13 0	13 0
	CHITTAGONG.															
	60 Sadar ...	6 8	6 8	6 8	7 8	7 0	6 8	5 0	5 0	4 12	3 8	3 8	4 0	13 0	13 0	13 0
CHITTAGONG	61 Cox's Bazar ...	6 8	6 8	6 8	(f)	(f)	(f)	5 0	5 0	4 12	3 8	3 8	4 0	13 0	13 0	13 0
	62 Chittagong ...	6 8	6 8	6 8	7 8	7 0	6 8	5 0	5 0	4 12	3 8	3 8	4 0	13 0	13 0	13 0

* Khatia.
† 1/2 at abundant supply.

Normal rice.

(a) No sale.

(d) No sale.

(e) Not reported.

J. C. ROY,
Agriculture, Bengal.

DACCA, the 8th December

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

Approximate return of traffic on the Circular and Eastern Canals for the week ending Saturday, the 26th November 1921, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of cargo.	WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 26TH NOVEMBER 1921.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 27TH NOVEMBER 1920.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy ...	337	50,260	836	246	19,415	329
Jute ...	150	61,442	810	303	113,030†	1,485
Firewood ...	94	47,375	735	86	49,225	765
Other articles ...	900	219,262	2,699	933	192,701	2,215
Total ...	1,481	378,339	5,080	1,568	374,371	4,794
Empty boats and rafts ...	479	...	6,159	578	...	1,190
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,960	378,339	11,239	2,146	374,371	5,984

Weight by canal measurement ... Mds.
Ditto ditto ... 60,889
125,357†

T. C. BHATTACHARJI,

Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,

The 2nd December 1921.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

Approximate return of traffic on the Circular and Eastern Canals for the week ending Saturday, the 3rd December 1921, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of cargo.	WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 3RD DECEMBER 1921.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 4TH DECEMBER 1920.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
		Mds.	Rs.		Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy ...	508	62,731	1,061	202	11,345	196
Jute ...	166	80,150	1,005	187	77,955	1,052
Firewood ...	98	2,125	1,114	88	48,225	885
Other arti ...	270	2,255	2,626	796	179,469	2,248
Empty boats and rafts ...	42	...	5,806	1,273	316,994	4,361
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,084	145,261	1,621	2,546	316,994	1,106
	2,168	426,555	7,427	1,788	316,994	5,467

Weight by canal measurement ... Mds.
75,787†

T. C. B.

Assistant Secretary

Government of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,

The 7th December 1921.

IRRIGATION DEPART

Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low water in the September 1921, and the highest reading of each gauge over

DATE.	RIVER GANGES.										
	Mirzapur Zero of gauge 300'22 ft.		Benares Zero of gauge 196'80 ft.		Buzar. Zero of gauge 167'55 ft.		Dinapore. Zero of gauge 134'22 ft.		Monghyr. Zero of gauge is at mean sea level.		
	Distance in miles.	From Allahabad, 85.	From Allahabad, 124.	From Mirzapur, 46.	From Benares, 90.	From Benares, 177.	From Benares, 177.	From Benares, 177.	From Benares, 287.	From Dinapore, 110.	
	Highest gauge reading.	2nd September 1916. 365'97.	2nd September 1916. 244'30.	2nd September 1916. 244'30.	2nd and 4th September 1916. 200'80.	2nd and 4th September 1916. 200'80.	2nd and 4th September 1916. 200'80.	2nd and 4th September 1916. 200'80.	2nd and 4th September 1916. 200'80.	2nd and 4th September 1916. 200'80.	
	Lowest gauge reading.	29th June 1897. 187'30.	1st May 1877. 187'30.	1st May 1877. 187'30.	10th to 15th May 1914. 159'30.	10th to 15th May 1914. 159'30.	10th to 15th May 1914. 159'30.	10th to 15th May 1914. 159'30.	10th to 15th May 1914. 159'30.	10th to 15th May 1914. 159'30.	
		Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1st	...	34'83	241'05	27'25	224'05	28'08	195'63	30'80	165'03	125'30	125'30
2nd	...	37'17	243'39	28'67	225'47	27'53	195'38	30'80	165'03	125'50	125'50
3rd	...	37'04	243'26	29'00	225'80	28'25	195'80	31'30	165'53	125'60	125'60
4th	...	35'87	242'09	27'92	224'72	28'17	195'72	31'30	165'53	125'90	125'90
5th	...	36'02	242'24	27'67	224'47	27'50	195'05	30'50	164'73	125'80	125'80
6th	...	36'27	242'49	28'00	224'80	27'33	194'88	29'70	163'93	125'40	125'40
7th	...	36'35	242'57	28'25	225'05	27'17	194'72	29'30	163'53	124'80	124'80
8th	...	36'68	242'90	28'50	225'30	27'08	194'63	29'10	163'33	124'40	124'40
9th	...	36'75	242'97	28'67	225'47	27'00	194'55	28'50	162'73	124'10	124'10
10th	...	36'50	242'72	28'17	224'97	27'00	194'55	28'50	162'73	123'70	123'70
11th	...	36'75	242'97	28'50	225'30	27'33	194'88	28'60	162'83	123'50	123'50
12th	...	37'42	243'64	29'00	225'80	27'75	195'30	28'60	162'83	123'50	123'50
13th	...	37'21	243'43	28'25	225'05	28'33	195'88	29'00	163'23	123'60	123'60
14th	...	37'50	243'72	29'50	226'30	28'67	196'72	30'00	164'23	123'90	123'90
15th	...	38'58	244'80	30'50	227'30	29'17	196'72	31'20	165'43	124'50	124'50
16th	...	38'33	244'55	30'50	227'30	29'58	197'13	31'70	165'93	125'30	125'30
17th	...	38'98	245'20	28'67	225'47	29'67	197'22	31'60	165'83	125'80	125'80
18th	...	37'31	244'13	29'67	225'47	28'83	196'38		165'33	126'00	126'00
19th	...	36'83	243'05	27'50	224'30	28'50	196'0		164'33	125'70	125'70
20th	...	35'83	242'05	26'53	223'18	27'33	19		163'33		125'30
21st	...	34'91	241'13	25'42	222'27	27'00					124'60
22nd	...	34'08	240'30	24'58	221'1	26'33					123'70
23rd	...	33'25	239'47	23'67	21	25'67			161'03	123'10	123'10
24th	...	32'96	239'18	23'25	22	25'08	196'3	26'80	160'53	122'40	122'40
25th	...	33'62	239'84	23'42	22	24'50	192'05	26'00	160'23	122'00	122'00
26th	...	35'20	241'42	24'92	221'72	24'25	191'80	25'70	159'93	121'50	121'50
27th	...	36'37	242'59	26'17	222'97	24'33	191'88	25'80	160'03	121'30	121'30
28th	...	36'		26'07	223'47	24'33	191'88	25'80	160'03	121'20	121'20
29th	...	36		17	222'97	24'25	191'80	25'60	159'83	121'10	121'10
30th	...	35'			221'97	24'7	191'72	25'00	159'23	120'70	120'70

The 9th December

MENT, BENGAL.

rivers Ganges, Bhagirathi, Jalangi and Brahmaputra for the month of M.S.L. as well as the lowest gauge reading since 1876.

Rajmahal. Zero of gauge is at 56'319.		Rampur-Boalia. Zero of gauge 1'61 ft.		Goalundo. Zero of gauge is 4'596 ft. above mean sea-level.		RIVER BHAGI- RATHI. Berhampore. Zero of gauge 32'409.		RIVER JALANGI. Baruaganj. Zero of gauge 1'809.		RIVER BRAHMA- PUTRA. Gadhatti. Zero of gauge 123'78.	
From Benares, 407.	From Moukhyr, 190.	From Benares, 471.	From Rajmahal, 66.	From Benares, 491.	From Rampur- Boalia, 190.						
16th August 1913. 87'319.		26th August 1879. 28'78.		25th August 1906 and 14th September 1910. 39'446		14th August 1890. 63'402.		26th September 1900. 24'109.		24th August 1906. 167'53.	
26th to 30th March 1912. 58'559.		23rd April 1886. —1'43.		26th March 1910. 7'146.		10th to 24th April 1917. 33'902.		26th March 1915. 1'309.		9th February 1898. 128'78.	
Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
26'05	82'369	59'04	60'55	24'10	28'996	24'91	57'409	28'07	29'579	24'49	159'36
26'10	82'419	59'19	60'70	24'20	29'096	24'91	57'409	28'20	29'709	24'20	159'38
26'25	82'569	59'19	60'70	24'30	29'196	24'81	57'309	28'30	29'809	23'50	158'68
26'35	82'669	59'24	60'75	24'40	29'296	24'71	57'209	28'32	29'829	23'20	158'38
26'45	82'769	59'29	60'80	24'50	29'396	24'61	57'109	28'26	29'769	22'80	157'98
26'40	82'719	59'29	60'80	24'60	29'496	24'41	56'909	28'10	29'609	22'50	157'68
26'15	82'469	59'29	60'80	24'50	29'396	24'41	56'909	27'97	29'479	21'50	156'68
25'86	82'169	59'19	60'70	24'30	29'196	24'36	56'859	27'74	29'249	21'10	156'28
25'45	81'769	58'89	60'40	24'00	28'896	24'31	56'809	27'50	29'009	21'40	158'58
25'05	81'369	58'59	60'10	23'70	28'596	24'36	56'859	27'27	28'779	21'80	156'98
24'80	81'119	58'24	59'75	23'50	28'396	24'11	56'609	27'14	28'649	22'20	157'38
24'60	81'119	58'09	59'60	23'30	28'196	23'91	56'409	26'93	28'439	22'50	157'68
24'70	81'019	57'99	59'50	23'20	28'096	23'71	56'209	26'86	28'369	23'40	158'58
24'80	81'119	57'99	59'50	23'10	27'996	23'41	56'909	27'01	28'519	23'90	159'08
24'90	81'219	58'04	59'55	23'20	28'096	23'31	56'809	27'17	28'679	25'10	160'28
24'80	80'619	58'10	59'70	23'30	28'196	23'61	56'109	27'29	28'799	25'90	161'08
25'65	81'969	58'49	60'00	23'40	28'296	23'61	56'109	27'30	28'809	26'00	161'18
25'95	82'269	58'57	60'25	23'50	28'396	23'81	56'309	27'23	28'739	26'40	161'58
26'20	82'519	58'57	60'50	23'60	28'396	23'91	56'409	27'11	28'619	26'10	161'28
26'10	82'419	59'01	60'40	23'70	28'596	24'01	56'509	26'97	28'479	25'70	160'88
25'95				23'80	28'796	24'61	56'609	26'86	28'369	25'10	160'28
25'60				23'90	28'796	24'01	56'509	26'76	28'269	24'60	159'78
24'95	81'209			23'90	28'796	23'91	56'109	26'62	28'129	24'20	159'38
24'20	80'519	57'99	59'50	23'80	28'696	23'61	56'109	26'39	27'899	24'00	159'18
23'70	80'019	57'29	58'80	23'50	28'396	23'11	56'609	26'14	27'649	24'80	159'98
23'15	79'469	56'69	58'20	23'20	28'096	21'91	54'409	25'82	27'329	25'20	160'38
22'65	78'969	56'19	57'70	22'80	27'696	21'71	54'209	25'54	27'049	25'60	160'78
22'55	78'869	55'89	57'40	22'60	27'496	21'41	53'909	25'04	26'549	25'90	161'08
22'40	78'719	55'39	56'90	22'30	27'196	20'01	53'609	24'25	25'759	26'70	161'88
22'20	78'519	55'29	56'80	22'10	26'996	19'41	53'409	24'42	24'939	27'10	162'28

Personal Ass

Sincer, Government of Bengal.

Vital statistics of Towns with a population of 50,000 and over of the Bengal Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 22nd October 1921.

District.	No.	Towns.	Population census abstracting according to census of 1911.			Deaths registered.		Deaths registered.										Total of corresponding week of the preceding year.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Number registered (excluding still-borns).	Still-born cases registered.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Typhus.	Puerp.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Influenza.	Other causes.	Total, all causes.					
															Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Calcutta	1	Calcutta ...	607,674	286,393	896,067	304	16	3	2	...	40°	51	117°	11	232	289	216	347	241	589
	2	Assam-Monghyr Settlement.	161,600	147,640	309,240	166	...	...	...	...	34	12	34	1	64	49	56	...	...	...
	3	Howrah ...	114,822	64,500	179,322	146	7	2	...	...	21	15	32	1	36	57	49	64	62	116
Bhargava	4	Bhargava ...	63,091	45,460	108,551	94	5	1	...	...	39	2	5	...	27	37	37	33	44	77
	5	Machinda ...	81.	1,032	1,113	36	3	...	...	...	9	2	12	1	23	27	20	20	13	33
	6	Bhargava ...	13,005	13,005	26,010	16	...	1	...	...	5	1	1	...	2	6	4	1	2	3

* Tubercular deaths from 1919-20.

CHAS. A. BENTLEY,
Director of Public Health, Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 10th December 1921.

Vital statistics of Towns with a population of 50,000 and over of the Bengal Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 26th October 1921.

District.	No.	Towns.	POPULATION UNDER REGISTRATION AS AT 1st JANUARY 1911.		BIRTHS REGISTERED.		DEATHS REGISTERED													Total of corresponding week of the previous year.					
			Female.	Total.	Number registered (excluding still- born).	Still- born number recor- ded.	Cholera.	Small- pox.	Plague.	Typh.	Dysen- tery and diarrhoea.	Injuri- ed.	Other causes.	Total all causes. Number.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.				
Calcutta	...	1	Calcutta ...	607,671	288,393	896,067	296	23	3	1	...	61°	54	99°	11	247	275	201	476	323	232	555	...	...	...
Average of 1920 and 1921	...	2	Average of 1920 and 1921	161,840	147,540	309,320	112	...	...	...	...	18	4	16	3	31	41	31	72	...	...	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	3	Howrah ...	114,929	64,560	179,389	114	7	3	1	...	26	12	25	3	34	59	46	104	67	71	138	...	...	...
Dacca	...	4	Dacca ...	63,091	45,160	108,551	124	6	6	...	...	34	6	8	1	31	30	30	60	25	35	60	...	...	...
Manikiala	...	5	Manikiala ...	31,735	22,032	53,767	27	3	...	...	...	4	6	12	...	12	19	15	34	16	22	40	...	...	...
24 Parganas	...	6	24 Parganas ...	54,739	15,675	50,414	18	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	1	2	3	5	8	3	6	8	...	...	...

* Including deaths from unknown causes.

• CALCUTTA;
The 10th December 1921.

O. A. BENTLEY,
Director of Public Health, Bengal.

Statement of weekly gauge readings on the river Ganges at Rampur Boalia for the week ending the 3rd December 1921.

Date.	Hour.	Height of surface above or below zero: minus sign for those below zero.	Height of surface above mean sea-level according to P. W. D. datum.	Height of surface above mean sea-level on the same date last year according to P. W. D. datum.	Remarks.
1921.					
27th Nov.	8 A.M.	} of gauge is at mean sea-level.	42.85	40.20	P. W. D. datum 6.25 feet above Kidderpore old dock sill. B. M. on College step 64.93.
28th "	8 "		42.30	40.10	
29th "	8 "		42.20	40.00	
30th "	8 "		42.15	39.90	
1st Dec.	8 "		42.00	39.80	
2nd "	8 "		41.90	39.70	
3rd "	8 "		41.80	39.65	

			Old value.	According to P. W. D. datum.
The previous year	Highest water-level	...	57.69 on 18th August 1920	60.20
Ditto	Lowest	"	54.29 on 28th April 1920	55.80
Record	Highest	"	69.26 on 26th August 1879	64.44
Do.	Ditto	"	68.66 on 9th September 1905	64.27
Do.	Ditto	"	68.30 on 25th August 1908	63.47
Do.	Ditto	"	68.21 on 25th August 1899	63.40
Do.	Lowest	"	37.68 on 25th April 1884	32.32
Do.	Ditto	"	38.15 on 14th and 16th April 1883	33.32
Do.	Ditto	"	39.02 on 21st and 22nd April 1897	34.21
Do.	Ditto	"	39.28 on 6th and 7th May 1908	34.47

N.B.—The gauge readings commenced from the 1st August 1867.

BOALIA,
The 3rd December 1921.

S. N CHATTERJEE,
for Executive Engineer, Rajshahi Division.

Statement of weekly gauge readings on the rivers Ganges and Brahmaputra at Goalnada for the week ending the 3rd December 1921.

Month and date.	Hour.	Height of surface above or below zero of gauge.	Height of surface above mean sea-level.	Height of surface above mean sea-level on same date last year.	Remarks.
1921.					
27th Nov.	7 A.M.	10.6	10.6	10.3	Zero is placed at mean sea-level. The bench-mark for the gauge is on a pucca pillar between the Jager ghat and Chandpur and level is 26.84.
28th "	7 "	10.4	10.4	10.2	
29th "	7 "	10.8	10.3	10.2	
30th "	7 "	10.0	10.0	10.2	
1st Dec.	7 "	10.0	10.0	10.1	
2nd "	7 "	9.9	9.9	9.9	
3rd "	7 "	9.8	9.8	9.7	

The previous year	Highest water-level	...	28.6	...
Ditto	Lowest	"	5.1	...
Record (H.F. in Brahmaputra and Ganges)	Highest	"	25.75 on 28th August 1920	...
Record (average flood in Brahmaputra and Ganges)	Ditto	"	25.74 on 20th August 1920	...
Record (H.F. in Brahmaputra and Ganges)	Ditto	"	25.66 on 11th to 17th and 21st August and on 1st to 3rd September 1909	...
Record (H.F. in Brahmaputra only)	Ditto	"	25.66 on 31st July 1909	...
Do.	Lowest	"	1.0 on 8th February 1914.	...
Do.	Ditto	"	2.42 on 13th March 1908.	...
Do.	Ditto	"	2.81 on 21st to 24th February and 6th to 9th March 1904.	...
Do.	Ditto	"	3.16 on 9th to 11th March 1905.	...
Do.	Ditto	"	3.16 on 16th, 17th and 29th to 31st March 1901.	...

N.B.—The gauge-readings commenced from 2nd October 1909.

RAJBARI.
The 4th December 1921.

Z. HOSSAINE,
for Executive Engineer, P. W. D., Faridpur.

Statement showing the gauge readings at Dacca Water-works on the River Buriganga for the week ending the 3rd December 1921.

Date.	At 7 A.M.	AT HIGHEST WATER.		AT LOWEST WATER.		At 3 P.M.	REMARKS.
		Time.	Readings.	Time.	Readings.		
1921.							
27th Nov.	56.0	...	...	15-52	55.25	55.5	P.T. 10-12.
28th "	55.8	11-5	56.2	16-25	55.2	55.4	P.T. 10-30, E.T. 11-00.
29th "	55.15	12-10	56.0	7-30	54.9	55.2	E.T. 12-00, P.T. 7-45.
30th "	54.8	13-5	55.95	8-55	54.65	55.0	E.T. 12-30, P.T. 8-4.
1st Dec.	54.8	14-30	55.5	9-40	54.5	55.1	E.T. 12-4, P.T. 9-00.
2nd "	54.7	15-15	55.3	10-30	54.45	55.05	E.T. 10-00, P.T. 10-00.
3rd "	54.65	16-30	55.2	11-50	54.4	55.0	E.T. 12-3, P.T. 10-45.

Notable high and low water-levels of previous years.

27th August	1906	...	...	High	70.5	
5th September	1909	...	...	...	67.85	
10th August	1910	...	...	...	62.85	
1st "	1911	...	...	...	68.45	
18th "	1912	...	...	...	67.15	Taken at high tide.
31st "	1913	...	...	...	66.7	
18th "	1916	...	...	...	64.1	
19th "	1917	...	...	...	67.4	
31st "	1918	...	...	...	60.12	
2nd "	1919	...	...	...	68.8	
23rd February	1907	...	...	Low.	51.08	
10th "	1908	...	...	...	51.08	
19th March	1912	...	...	...	51.08	
6th "	1914	...	...	...	50.60	
22nd February	1915	...	...	...	50.30	Taken at low tide.
16th "	1916	...	...	...	50.60	
8th March	1917	...	...	...	51.0	
21st February	1918	...	...	...	51.40	
26th "	1919	...	...	...	50.4	

N.B.—Zero of the gauge at Dacca Water-works = — 48.51 with reference to P. W. D. datum.

DACCA,
The 7th December 1921.

BENODE BEHARI RAY,
for Executive Engineer, Dacca Division.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1921.

SUPPLEMENT.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES, BENGAL, BIHAR AND ORISSA, FOR THE YEAR 1920-21.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRIES.

Fisheries.

CALCUTTA, THE 15TH DECEMBER 1921.

RESOLUTION—No. 4943 Fish.

The Hon'ble

Nawab Salim Nawab Ali Chaudhuri,

Khan Bahadur, C.I.E.,

Minister in charge.

READ—

The Report of the Department of Fisheries, Bengal and Bihar and Orissa, for the year ending 31st March 1921.

On the inauguration of the Reformed Government the administrative control of the Fisheries Department in Bengal was transferred from the Revenue Department to the Ministry of Agriculture and Public Works.

2. The depletion of superior staff reported in the previous year continued during the year under review and consequently the work of the department was seriously handicapped and no important project for development could be undertaken. Pending the appointment of a permanent Director of Fisheries the control of the department has been temporarily placed under the Director of Agriculture with effect from the beginning of the year under report. This arrangement is not suitable as a permanent measure inasmuch as owing to the expansion of the work of the Agricultural Department the Director of Agriculture is fully occupied with his own duties and cannot spare time for fisheries work; nor has he the requisite expert knowledge to direct the work of the Department of Fisheries.

3. Another factor which has affected the department was the decision of the Government of Bihar and Orissa to discontinue, with effect from 1st April 1921, the arrangement for the joint control of the Fisheries Department for the provinces of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa. This led to an examination of the whole question of the retention and re-organization of the Bengal Fisheries Department. The department has only been in existence for ten years, the staff even when at full strength is small, and it cannot as yet point to important practical achievements. It has therefore not succeeded so far in enlisting the support of public opinion. The reason for this is not far to seek. The work of the department falls into two main branches, research and demonstration, and research must necessarily precede demonstration. Up to the present the officers of the department have been largely engaged in research. It is in the stage of propaganda and demonstration that the results of the researches of the department will become known to the public and be appreciated by them. In Bengal where fish forms an important part of the diet of the people an efficient department of fisheries has great possibilities before it, and in course of time will undoubtedly accomplish work of the greatest practical value to the people. This view has led the Hon'ble Minister in charge to decide on the retention of the Fishery Department with its former staff of one Director and two Superintendents, and the Secretary of State has been moved to sanction the post of a Director.

4. The absence of a permanent Director and the want of laboratory accommodation hampered scientific work during the year under report. It is however satisfactory to note that definite results have been obtained in carp cultural experiments. Not only have the carp been observed to breed in confined waters under certain special conditions, but it has also been found possible to fertilize the eggs artificially by stripping the male and the female. The question of establishing a carp-rearing station has been postponed pending the recruitment of a Director. Interesting results which may lead to important developments were also obtained from inquiries into the possibility of cultivating mussels in confined waters.

Hilsa investigations have not made much headway and it is clear that prolonged enquiries and investigations will be necessary before a solution of the problem of *hilsa* culture is attained.

5. The District Fishery Officers worked satisfactorily during the year. A survey of Government and private fisheries was undertaken in the districts where these officers have been appointed, and much useful information has been gathered which will prove of practical value in the future. A special study of the economic condition of the fishermen was also made and as a result particular attention was directed to the establishment of fishermen's schools and co-operative societies. Twenty-six new fishermen's co-operative societies were registered—16 in Bengal and 10 in Bihar and Orissa. The total number of such societies in Bengal at the close of the year was 47 as against 32 in the previous year. Experiments in the education of fishermen's children were carried on in the Dacca district and net-making and boat-repairing have been introduced experimentally in the curriculum of the Rohitpur School.

6. During the carp season of the year under review the total number of selected fry supplied to the public by the department was 517,000 against 880,500 in 1919-20. The falling-off was due to the uncertain nature of the monsoon which interfered with the distribution of fry.

7. The statistics of fish traffic into Calcutta during the year under review show imports of 370,119 maunds as compared with 312,975 maunds in the preceding year. This is the largest quantity imported since the collection of statistics was inaugurated in the year 1916-17. Bulletin No. 17 published by the department furnishes detailed information on the subject.

8. The Hon'ble Minister has much pleasure in acknowledging the services of Mr. R. S. Finlow and Mr. G. Evans who have successively held charge of the department in addition to their own duties as Director of Agriculture, Bengal, and of their assistants in the difficult conditions which prevailed during the year. His acknowledgments are also due to Dr. Baini Prashad for his continuance of research work on the fishes of these provinces after he left the department.

By order of the Government of Bengal
(Ministry of Agriculture and Public Works),

J. A. L. SWAN,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal (offg.).

**RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF
INDUSTRIES, BENGAL, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST
DECEMBER 1920.**

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRIES.

Industries.

CALCUTTA, THE 15TH DECEMBER 1921.

RESOLUTION—No. 4940Ind.

The Hon'ble

Mahab Salyid Mahab Ali Chaudhury,

Khan Bahadur, C.I.E.

Minister incharge.

READ—

The report of the Department of Industries, Bengal, for the year ending 31st December 1920.

Prior to the 1st January 1920, a temporary post of Director of Industries with a small staff had been sanctioned for Bengal. The appointment however was combined with that of the Controller of Munitions, Bengal, and the work of the latter office was so heavy that it practically absorbed the whole time of the officer holding the combined appointments. From the 1st January 1920, a permanent Department of Industries was sanctioned for Bengal, and Dr. D. B. Meek, who had held the temporary post, was appointed to be permanent Director. The separation of the work of the Director of Industries from that of the Controller of Munitions was gradually effected during the year under report.

2. The work of the Industries Department falls into two broad groups, namely, Reserved Subjects and Transferred Subjects. On the 'reserved' side the Director controls the work of Factory, Boiler and Electricity Inspections, the prevention of smoke nuisances and investigations into labour problems. On the 'transferred' side the two main subjects are the Development of Industries and Technical and Industrial Education. The report under review deals with the work of the Director in connection with the 'transferred' subjects. To assist the Director in the discharge of his duties, an Advisory Board of eleven members, mostly business men with wide experience of the industries of the province, has been appointed and has already proved of great value to the Director. The staff of the department is being gradually organized. Towards the end of 1920, Mr. A. T. Weston was appointed Deputy Director of Industries. Five Circle Officers, one for each of the Commissioners' Divisions, have also been appointed. The Circle Officer acts as the local representative of the Director and is the channel of communication between the people and the department. He is entrusted with the collection and dissemination of intelligence relating to the general industrial conditions of his circle. He receives requests for assistance from the industrial public, makes enquiries and prepares and submits definite schemes to the Director. He is required to be in close touch with the industrial exhibitions promoted within his circle, and it is in contemplation to entrust him with the work of inspecting Industrial and Technical Institutions. For the expert supervision of these institutions, the Director has the assistance of Mr. W. H. Everett as Inspector of Technical and Industrial Institutions. An Industrial Intelligence officer has also been appointed, but his time has been almost entirely occupied with the study of labour problems, and in particular with the collection of information relating to strikes. Since the close of the year Government have sanctioned the appointment of an Industrial Engineer and an Industrial Chemist. These officers were urgently needed and their appointment will greatly increase the utility of the department to the

3. Industrial research work was seriously hampered by the absence of an expert staff. The Calcutta Research Tannery, however, made considerable progress in its work. It carried on investigations both into raw materials and into tanning methods. A systematic analysis of leathers tanned at the Research Tannery was made with a view to improving its quality. An analytical survey of the water used in various tanneries throughout India was also carried out in order to compare their technical properties. Investigations into the manufacture of sole leather of superior quality from local buffalo hides and tan stuffs were carried on and definite results have been obtained. The leathers turned out have been recognised by the local trade as of good quality and they fetched satisfactory prices at the auctions by which they were disposed of. To disseminate modern scientific processes of tanning among the village *chamars*, demonstrations were arranged in various industrial exhibitions, and pamphlets on the subject were distributed. An important development was the appointment of apprentices to receive a training in the Research Tannery. One apprentice who has already finished his training has obtained an appointment as an assistant in a tannery near Calcutta.

4. Much attention has been given to the subject of weaving. The weaving expert, who had previously worked under the charge of the Director of Agriculture, was transferred to the administrative control of the Director of Industries from the 1st December 1919. Owing to the demand from all parts of Bengal for the revival of the hand spinning of cotton with a view to its adoption as a cottage industry, special attention was given to the introduction of improved *charkas* and to the demonstration of the manipulatory processes amongst the spinners. The attention of the Department has also been devoted to the introduction of improved hand-loom and weaving machinery. Improvements have been made in the fly-shuttle loom and the pit loom. These improvements have been widely demonstrated throughout the province and have met with an encouraging reception.

5. The transfer of the control of technical and industrial education from the Director of Public Instruction to the Department of Industries was effected towards the end of 1920. Up to the present, the Director of Public Instruction has retained control of the Bengal Engineering College, Sibpur, and of the Asanulla School of Engineering, Dacca; but all other technical and industrial institutions in the province have been placed under the Director of Industries, and the transfer of these two institutions to his charge is now under the consideration of Government. An important development was the appointment of a strong committee under the presidency of Sir Rajendra Nath Mookerjee, K.C.I.E., to consider the establishment of a fully equipped technical school in Calcutta with the object of giving adequate theoretical instruction to the apprentices employed in the engineering works in and around Calcutta. The committee worked out a scheme, chose a site and approved of the plans for a building. The site which is centrally situated in Corporation Street has been acquired, and building operations will commence as soon as funds are available. The scheme for improving the training of apprentices in the railway workshop at Kanchrapara made some progress during the year. A hostel for Indian apprentices and a house for one of the teachers have been almost completed. In this case also the complete introduction of the scheme must depend upon the financial resources available. The improvement of mining education in the coal-fields has been under discussion for a long time. It was originally proposed that the cost of the scheme should be shared between this Government, the Government of Bihar and Orissa and the mining industry. The Government of Bengal have now decided to proceed with the portion of the scheme affecting this province. The mining interests have agreed to contribute to the cost of the scheme and the balance will be borne by this Government. The popularity of the Government Weaving Institute at Serampore continued during the year under report and a large number of applications for admission had to be rejected. A third-year course of instruction in the higher classes was added to the former curriculum, and such subjects as mechanics,

mensuration, chemistry, dyeing, bleaching, etc., are now included in the syllabus. A satisfactory feature of the work of this institution is the fact that the passed students have no difficulty in securing well-paid employment. During the year under report every student of the higher classes who passed out found employment on salaries ranging from Rs. 40 to Rs. 120. The artisan classes were well attended and the passed pupils, with whom the Principal makes every effort to keep in touch, were reported to be doing well. There are now six district weaving schools and seven peripatetic weaving schools. These are doing good work under the supervision of the Principal, Serampore Weaving Institute.

6. Owing to the paucity of staff, the assistance which the department was able to render to cottage industries was practically confined to the introduction of improved spinning and weaving appliances. With the appointment of Circle Officers the Director of Industries will be in close touch with the cottage industries of the province, and will in future be able to render them assistance in other directions. The Hon'ble Minister attaches great importance to the spread of co-operative institutions among the cottage workers of the province and arrangements have been made by which the Director of Industries will work in close co-operation with the Registrar of Co-operative Societies in this matter.

7. In spite of being hampered by the want of an adequate staff and by the fact that the Director had to devote much of his time to winding up his work as Controller of Munitions, the above review shows that the Department of Industries has made a satisfactory start, and the Hon'ble Minister desires to congratulate Dr. Meek on his successful administration of the department. With the gradual appointment of an adequate staff he is confident that the activities of the department will rapidly extend and its practical utility to the public will be quickly appreciated.

The thanks of the Minister are also due to the members of the Advisory Board of Industries for the valuable assistance which they have rendered to the department.

By order of the Government of Bengal

(Ministry of Agriculture and Public Works),

J. A. L. SWAN,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

**RESOLUTION ON THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE
COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CHITTAGONG FOR
THE YEAR 1920-21.**

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

CALCUTTA, THE 20TH DECEMBER 1921.

RESOLUTION—No. 4242Mne.

READ—

The Administration Report of the Commissioners for the Port of Chittagong for the year 1920-21.

Income.—The ordinary receipts of the Port Fund during the year amounted to Rs. 4,41,645 as against Rs. 5,41,713 of the preceding year. The fall in the revenue was mainly due to the reduced scale of river dues introduced from the 1st May 1920 and continued till the end of the year under review. The decline in trade also contributed to the fall in the income. No Government grant was given to the port during the year.

Expenditure.—The ordinary expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,04,621 and the capital expenditure to Rs. 4,15,157 as against Rs. 6,51,538 and Rs. 2,62,348 in the previous year. The excess of expenditure over receipts was met from the large unspent balance of the Government grants of Rs. 12,75,000 during the year 1919-1920.

Assets and Liabilities.—The value of the Port Commissioners' properties, including cash and securities, as estimated on the 31st March 1921, stands at Rs. 49,93,071 and the liabilities at Rs. 1,54,147 excluding loans from Government for revetment work. The outstanding balance of these loans amounted to Rs. 4,63,670 at the end of the year. An increased and consolidated river due of Re. 1 per ton is being levied on all goods (except bunker coal and fuel oil, the rate of river due on which is annas 4 per ton, and cargo coal and fuel oil, the rate of river due on which is annas 6 per ton), with effect from the 1st April 1921.

Dredging.—The steam-dredger *Karnafuli* was at work on the double moorings and the Inner and Outer Bars for 165 days, dredging 7,526,250 cubic feet at the cost of Rs. 2-14-8 per hundred cubic feet. The dredger was under repairs for 115 days in the year, 50 days being occupied in petty repairs done locally and 65 days (including the period of transit) in thorough overhaul and repairs at Calcutta.

Grab-dredging was also carried out on the Ring Bar, and 88,622 cubic feet was removed in 131 working days.

Survey.—The annual survey from the mouth of the river to seven miles above Sadarghat Jetty and the surveys of the river opposite the jetties and on the Bars, and other miscellaneous observations disclosed no marked improvement in the navigable channel. In addition to the above surveys, a marine survey of the *Karnafuli* river was completed under the direction of the Port Officer.

Revetment.—The old revetment required slight repairs in places and some petty repairs to the bye-channel bunds were carried out. A length of 4,200 lineal feet of the Gupta Point revetment was completed.

Light-houses and Light-vessels.—The Light-houses and light-vessels were in good order during the year, the light-vessel *Sarsuti* having been removed from her station for one month from the 7th January 1921 for her annual overhaul and repairs. During this period a 54-ton country brig was used as temporary light-vessel in the same position.

Shipping.—The total number, of ocean-going vessels, inland steamers and sailing vessels entering the Port was 826 as against 842 during the preceding year. Two preliminary enquiries into cases of shipping casualties were held by the Port Officer, but in neither case was any Special Court appointed by Government.

Trade.—The total value of foreign and coasting sea-borne trade shows a decrease of 27·49 per cent. as compared with the value of the previous year.

Detention of vessels.—Four inward-bound vessels were detained during the year for want of sufficient depth of water over the bars of the Chittagong River, the maximum and minimum periods of detention being six and three days respectively.

Sanitation.—The general health of the Port was good.

General.—The duties of the Port Officer and Secretary were carried on by Commander H. M. K. Moilliet, D.E.E., R.I.M., up to the 12th November 1920, and thereafter by Commander E. C. Withers, C.I.E., R.I.M.

Mr. K. C. De, C.I.E., I.C.S., Commissioner, Chittagong Division, remained Chairman of the Trust throughout the year.

A. MARR.

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, BENGAL.

Second Forecast of the Winter Rice Crop of Bengal, 1921-22.

[NOTE.—On an average of the five years ending 1919-20 the area under Winter Rice in Bengal has represented some 19·7 per cent of the total area under rice in British India.]

Character of the season.—As reported in the first forecast, the weather has been favourable throughout for the broadcast *aman* rice crop. In West Bengal, it was unfavourable for the transplanted rice for the period June to the middle of August. As a result, transplantation proceeded slowly in those tracts until towards the end of August when good rain facilitated the operation. In the East and North Bengal, on the other hand, the conditions were good for the transplanted rice owing to sufficient rainfall during this period. In September a good deal of transplantation was made in West and in parts of North Bengal, with the result that the area shows a considerable increase as compared with the first forecast. The October rains, which are the mainstay of the crop in Bengal, were generally insufficient in the western districts, thereby affecting the yield of crops on high lands. On the whole, it may be said that the broadcast *aman* rice is good and that the transplanted rice crop is satisfactory.

Acreeage.—According to District Officers' estimates, the total area under winter rice amounts to 15,602,800 acres as against 15,157,000 acres in the first forecast of this year and against 15,394,700 and 15,343,800 acres, respectively, in the corresponding and final forecasts of last year.

Outturn.—From the district returns appended it will be seen that Rangpur and Darjeeling report a bumper crop (i.e., 125 and 117 per cent., respectively). The districts of Khulna, Midnapore, Howrah, Dinajpur, Bakarganj, Chittagong and Noakhali report a normal crop, eleven districts a crop between 83 and 95 per cent. The remaining seven districts report the outturn as follows:—

Malda 79 per cent.; Burdwan, Bogra and the Chittagong Hill Tracts each 75 per cent.; Nadia, Birbham and Bankura report a crop as low as between 58 to 67 per cent.

As compared with the first forecast, the crop has improved in eleven districts, remained stationary also in eleven and has deteriorated in the remaining five districts only.

According to District Officers' estimates, the provincial outturn works out to 90 per cent. of the normal as against the same estimate last year. But considering the tendency on the part of some District Officers to underestimate the crop, and in view of the favourable weather conditions that obtained in the important districts, I am of opinion that the outturn will not be less than 95 per cent. of the normal this year.

Accepting 95 per cent. as the provincial outturn, the gross yield of cleaned grain from the winter rice crop, on the basis of a normal yield of 12½ maunds per acre, amounts to 6,806,300 tons this year as against 6,362,100 tons and 6,341,100 tons, respectively, in the corresponding and final forecasts of last year.

G. EVANS,

Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

Dacca, the 13th December 1921.

APPENDIX I.

Second Forecast of the Winter Rice Crop of Bengal, 1921-22.

District.	Estimated normal area under winter rice.	Estimated area under winter rice.		Estimated outturn as a percentage of the normal yield per acre of area.		Date by which the harvesting generally commenced this year and whether that date was early, normal or late.	Remarks by District Officers.
		Last year (1920-21).	This year (1921-22).	Last year.	This year.		
24-Parganas	Acres	Acres.	Acres.				
	1,041,000	819,000	798,100	93	83	November. Normal.	The increase in area as compared with the preliminary forecast is due to clearance of jungles in the Sundarban in Diamond Harbour subdivision. The weather has been unfavourable on the whole. Damage to the extent of two annas owing to floods on the 3rd and 4th September is reported from Diamond Harbour subdivision. The outturn is expected to fall below the normal owing to want of rain.
Nadia	132,000	100,000	912,400	69	69	Middle of November. Normal.	The increase in area compared with the preliminary forecast is due to more careful enquiry made by the Subdivisional Officer, Kushtia. The outturn is expected to be below the normal owing to want of rain during the period of growth.
Murshidabad	261,000	206,500	298,000	97	97	End of November.	The increase in area compared with the preliminary forecast is due to subsequent transplantation. Want of rain in October has affected the growth of the crop. The outturn is below the normal owing to damage caused by flood and drought.
Jessore	602,100	480,100	663,000	79	83	November. Normal.	The weather has been fairly favourable. About 75 per cent. of the crop in the Narail subdivision was damaged by flood and about 20 per cent. of the crop elsewhere by drought and insect-pests.
Khosia	624,500	710,500	731,100	97	100	By the end of November. Normal.	The increase in area is due to favourable rainfall during August and September. The overflow of water submerged the crop to some extent in Barachuk, Anandpur and Kalkani police-stations. The outturn, however, is expected to be normal.
Burdwan	974,000	677,700	665,700	69	75	Diffc.	The weather was not favourable since October. Insufficient rainfall retarded the cultivation and growth of the crop. The outturn is expected to be below the normal owing to damage done by drought at the water end in some tracts.
Birbhum	1,04,700	843,000	895,000	87	80		The weather has been unfavourable. The outturn is expected to fall much below the normal owing to damage caused by drought to the extent of 2 annas.
Bankura	810,000	805,000	844,000	89	87	Early onset—Last week of October.	The weather has been fair. The outturn is below the normal owing to late transplantation and to damage done by drought.
Midnapore	1,537,100	1,617,000	1,598,500	100	100	Late onset—Not commenced yet.	The weather has been favourable and the growth of the crop satisfactory. A normal outturn is expected.
Hooghly	979,700	890,200	107,200	100	80		The decrease in area as compared with last year is due to want of rainfall during time and to late transplantation in some places. Since the completion of the first forecast, the weather has not been favourable for want of sufficient rain.
Howrah	126,500	120,700	120,000	100	100	Middle of November. Normal.	The weather has been favourable. Insufficient rainfall in October affected the growth of the crop to a slight extent.
Rajshahi	628,700	626,000	675,000	76	80	Last week of November. Normal.	The increase in area compared with the first forecast is due to more land having been cleared in the last part of September and first part of October. Since the completion of the first forecast, damage to the extent of one anna is reported from the Nalbari sub-division. The outturn is below the normal for want of rain.
Dinajpur	1,120,000	610,000	620,000	60	100		The increase in area is due to liberal rain and to fallow of the crop last year and to slight reduction under jute cultivation. Since the completion of the first forecast, progress improved owing to continued favourable weather conditions and the outturn is expected to be normal.

District.	Estimated normal area under rice.	Estimated area under winter rice.		Estimated outturn as a percentage of the normal yield per unit of area.		The date by which the harvesting generally commenced this year, and whether that date was early, normal or late.	Remarks by District Officer.
		Last year (1920-21).	This year (1921-22).	Last year.	This year.		
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.				
Jaipur	667,400	634,600	591,600	83	89		This year's area has been revised. The weather has been favourable. The outturn is expected to fall below the normal owing to damage by flood in July to low land crop.
Darjeeling	66,900	34,600	34,600	92	117		The increase in area and outturn is due to favourable rain.
Rangpur	632,300	651,400	1,017,900	81.4	196	Latter part of November and first week of December. Normal.	The weather has been favourable. In the char lands of Kurigram subdivision the seedlings were damaged to a certain extent by floods. A good outturn is anticipated. In some places the outturn is likely to be 16 or 18 annas; in others 12 or 14 annas. The outturn is therefore estimated at 120 per cent., i. e., 18-anna crop.
Rogra	303,600	445,000	1,448,000	80	78		The weather was favourable till the middle of October and the normal outturn would have been expected, but for want of rain since then.
Pabna	444,000	401,600	400,000	83	83	By the second week of November.	The weather was favourable since the submission of the first forecast. The outturn is expected to be below the normal owing to damage by drought to the extent of three annas and by untimely rise of water in the Jamuna.
Maldah	325,300	343,400	242,700	86	79		The increase in area compared with the first forecast is due to errors in the data furnished by the thana officers and the decrease compared with last year is due to want of timely rain. Since the submission of the first forecast, the weather has been fairly favourable on the whole, but wanted rain from the end of October has retarded the growth of the crop to some extent. The fall in outturn is due to sudden flood and want of timely rain.
Dacca	647,900	968,300	708,900	110	96	Beginning of November	The weather has been favourable. The outturn was expected to fall below the normal owing to damage caused by sudden flood in July in low lands.
Mymensingh	1,165,500	962,700	1,182,600	90	90		The weather has been favourable since the submission of the first forecast. The outturn is below the normal owing to damage by flood to the extent of 11 per cent. in the Tangail, of 20 per cent. in the Moulvibazar and of 24 per cent. in the Netrakona subdivisions.
Faridpur	770,100	746,300	780,500	100	99	By the end of October. Normal.	The weather was generally favourable, but the outturn is expected to fall below the normal owing to some damage caused by drought and sudden rise of water.
Bakerganj	1,900,000	1,346,100	1,342,000	100	100	November. Normal	The increase in area compared with the first forecast is due to the fact that the transplantation was not finished when the first forecast was submitted. The operation was rather delayed for unfavourable weather. The decrease in area is due to flood at the end of July which damaged about 5 annas of the seedlings. Since the submission of the first forecast, the weather has been favourable and the outturn is expected to be normal.
Chittagong	615,600	621,300	621,800	100	100	December	The weather has been favourable and a normal outturn is expected. Some damage was done by flood in September and October in some lying areas.
Tippah	787,000	787,000	784,400	83	83	November. Normal	The weather has been favourable since the submission of the first forecast. The outturn is below the normal owing to damage caused by excessive rain in the uplands at some places and to water having receded later than usual.
Nonkhali	705,000	680,000	634,000	100	100	Early in November. Normal.	The weather was on the whole favourable and a normal outturn is expected.
Chittagong Hill Tracts.	47,900	45,000	45,000	73	76		The weather has been fairly favourable. Some damage was done in low land owing to heavy rain.
Total Bengal	17,377,000	16,843,900	16,902,800	90	95		

Director's estimate.

APPENDIX II.

Abstract statement of the estimated acreage and outturn of the winter rice crop of 1921-22.

Province.	AREA (IN ACRES).						YIELD (IN TONS).							
	Of current year's crop (1921-22).	Of previous year's crop (1920-21).	Average of preceding		Percentage by which column 3 exceeds (+), or is less than (-), area in		Estimated yield of current year, i.e., of area in column 7.	Yield of previous year, i.e., of area in column 8.	Average of preceding		Percentage by which column 9 exceeds (+), or is less than (-), yield in			
					Column 3.	Column 4.					Column 9.	Column 10.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
			Prior years.	Prior years.		Prior years.	Prior years.		Prior years.	Prior years.		Prior years.	Prior years.	
Bengal	15,000,000	15,345,000	15,500,000	15,500,000	+17	+03	+2	6,004,000	6,841,100	6,900,000	6,000,000	+75	+0	+01

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the normal and actual rainfall (in inches) in each district in September and October 1921.

District.	SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.	
	Normal.	Actual.	Normal.	Actual.
	1	2	3	4
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
1. 24 Parganas	9.89	8.02	4.64	1.72
2. Nadia	7.73	4.65	3.66	1.83
3. Murshidabad	9.24	6.78	3.46	1.04
4. Jessore	6.55	7.40	4.32	1.21
5. Khulna	9.95	9.24	5.04	1.70
6. Bardwan	8.44	8.23	3.48	1.69
7. Birbhum	9.61	5.73	3.19	1.52
8. Bankura	8.12	5.85	2.76	2.19
9. Midnapore	9.16	8.11	4.66	2.28
10. Hooghly	8.66	7.41	3.75	0.84
11. Howrah	8.68	8.04	3.56	1.23
12. Hojshahi	9.74	7.97	3.69	3.10
13. Dinajpur	11.47	8.42	3.47	2.46
14. Jalpaiguri	21.93	27.66	6.15	9.49
15. Dooars	17.66	15.74	4.52	3.34
16. Raipur	13.14	14.63	4.73	5.18
17. Bogra	10.84	10.48	4.30	2.46
18. Patna	8.19	5.54	4.21	3.69
19. Muzo	8.67	11.57	3.41	1.19
20. Dacca	8.70	11.24	4.66	2.75
21. Moulvibazar	12.26	15.64	4.96	7.96
22. Faridpur	7.11	9.49	5.95	2.16
23. Bahadurpur	11.53	9.46	6.88	6.31
24. Chittagong	12.82	17.13	7.81	10.16
25. Tipperah	8.64	10.74	5.17	2.92
26. Nontah	14.62	14.96	8.96	8.24
27. Chittagong Hill Tracts	12.79	9.54	7.01	10.78

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, BENGAL.

First Forecast of the Spring Oilseed Crops of Bengal, 1921-22.

[NOTE.—On an average of the five years ending 1919-20, the area under linseed in Bengal has represented some 53 per cent. and that under rape and mustard 19.0 per cent. of the total areas under these crops in British India.]

Explanatory.—Three forecasts are issued for the spring oilseed crops. The present one deals only with the area sown and the general condition of the crops.

Area sown.—Oilseeds are grown chiefly in the Rajshahi, Dacca and Presidency Divisions. In the other two divisions the cultivation is small. The total area under these crops (excepting sesamum for which separate forecasts are issued) is returned at 1,152,300 acres this year as against 1,219,500 acres and 1,233,700 acres (now revised) respectively in the corresponding and final forecasts of last year.

Character of the season.—The rainfall in September though below the normal left sufficient moisture in the soil for the preparatory tillage. The fall in October was markedly in defect especially in the western districts with the result that sowings were curtailed in those tracts though they commenced generally in the usual time. Since then dry weather has prevailed and the present outlook is reported to be only fair.

G. EVANS.

Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

Dacca, the 13th December 1921.

APPENDIX I.

First Forecast of the Spring Oilseed Crops of Bengal, 1921-22.

District.	Name of spring oilseed crops.	Estimated normal area under spring oilseeds.	Estimated area under spring oilseeds.		Date by which the sowing of the crops was begun this year.	Remarks by District Officers.
			Last year (1920-21).	This year (1921-22).		
24-Parganas	Lined	Acres. 1,000	Acres. 900*	Acres. 900*	October	The sowings were normal. The weather has not been favourable. The condition of the crops is fair as the whole.
	Rape and mustard	1,000	900*	900*		
	Other oilseeds (excepting oil)	400†	300	300‡		
	Total	2,400	2,100	2,100	Other oilseeds—Sown. On onset—July.	
Bachchan	Lined	55,700	57,700	51,000	Middle of October	The sowings were almost normal, but the reduction of area is due to want of sowing rain. The drought prevailing all through winter is unfavourable to the growth. The condition of the crops is fair.
	Rape and mustard	21,000	16,000	19,000		
	Other oilseeds (excepting oil)	18,000	3,000	1,000		
	Total	94,700	76,700	71,000		
Burdwan	Lined	20,000	18,000	12,100	Middle of October	The sowings were normal. The weather has been favourable and the condition of the crops is fair.
	Rape and mustard	10,000	11,500	11,000		
	Other oilseeds (excepting oil)	5,700	3,000	3,000		
	Total	35,700	32,500	26,100		
Jamtara	Lined	34,000	3,000	3,000	Middle of October	The sowings were normal. The weather has been favourable. The condition of the crops is good.
	Rape and mustard	40,000	10,000	17,000		
	Other oilseeds (excepting oil)	3,000	2,100	1,000		
	Total	77,000	15,100	21,000		
Kishin	Lined	300	300	300	By the end of October.	The sowings were normal. The weather has been favourable. The condition of the crops is fair.
	Rape and mustard	29,700	10,300	16,000		
	Other oilseeds (excepting oil)	600	100	500		
	Total	31,300	11,000	16,800		
Bardhaman	Lined	2,000	6,100	6,000	Beginning of October.	The sowings were normal. The condition has not been quite favourable owing to want of excessive rainfall. The condition of the crops is fair.
	Rape and mustard	6,000	6,000	7,000		
	Other oilseeds (excepting oil)	300	300	300		
	Total	8,300	12,400	13,300	End of October.	
Burdwan	Lined	300	300*	300	October	The sowings were normal. The weather has not been favourable. The condition of the crops is fair.
	Rape and mustard	1,000	1,000*	1,000		
	Other oilseeds (excepting oil)	300	200*	200		
	Total	2,600	2,300	2,300		

* Exceeding area. † Including area under coconut.

‡ Under ground.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, DEC. 21, 1921. 2427

District.	Name of spring oilseed crops.	Retrieved normal area under existing oilseeds.	Estimated area under spring oilseeds.		Date by which the sowing of the crops was begun this year.	Remarks by District Officers.
			Last year (1920-21).	This year (1921-22).		
Bankura	Lined ...	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	End of September to beginning of October.	The normal areas have been revised on the basis of recent records. The decrease in area is due to want of rain since October. The sowings were normal. The weather has not been favourable. The condition of the crops is not good.
	Rape and mustard ...	2,500 ⁺	800	1,700		
	Other oilseeds (excepting oil.)	4,000 ⁺	4,000	2,700		
	Total ...	10,000 ⁺	3,800	4,400		
Midnapore	Lined ...	4,800	1,100	1,100	October ...	The sowings were normal. The weather has not been favourable. There was very little rain at sowing time and afterwards. The condition of the crops is fair.
	Rape and mustard ...	12,300	5,400	5,400		
	Other oilseeds (excepting oil.)	5,900	2,700	2,700		
	Total ...	34,000	10,300	10,300		
Hooghly	Lined ...	100 ⁺	700 ⁺	200	End of September	The sowings were normal. The weather has been favourable. The condition of the crops is fair.
	Rape and mustard ...	2,500 ⁺	2,700	2,500		
	Other oilseeds (excepting oil.)	600 ⁺	700	700		
	Total ...	3,200	4,100	3,400		
Howrah	Lined ...	2,000	200	300	Beginning of November.	The sowings were late. For want of sufficient rain, the crops are not so good as those of last year. The weather has not been favourable. The condition of the crops is fair.
	Rape and mustard ...	1,100	700	600		
	Total ...	3,100	900	900		
Rajahmundry	Lined ...	14,500	10,000	12,500	Middle of October.	The sowings were normal. The weather has been favourable. The condition of the crops is fair.
	Rape and mustard ...	43,100	25,100	43,500		
	Other oilseeds (excepting oil.)	5,800	1,700	1,400		
	Total ...	63,400	36,800	57,400		
Dinajpur	Lined ...	(40) ⁺	(20) ⁺	(20) ⁺	Middle of October.	The sowings were normal. The weather has not been favourable for want of rain. The condition of the crops is fair.
	Rape and mustard ...	70,000	25,700	25,400		
	Other oilseeds (excepting oil.)	—	100	100		
	Total ...	70,000	25,800	25,600		
Jaipur	Rape and mustard ...	25,400	43,000	25,200	By the end of October.	The sowings were late. The weather has not been favourable. The condition of the crops is fair.
	Other oilseeds (excepting oil.)	200	100	100		
	Total ...	25,600	43,100	25,300		

District.	Name of spring oilseed crops.	Estimated sown area under spring oilseeds.	Estimated area under spring oilseeds.		Date by which the sowing of the crops was begun this year.	Remarks by District Officers.
			Last year (1920-21).	This year (1921-22).		
Darjeeling	Rape and mustard	7,000	1,500	1,500	First week of September.	The sowings were normal. The weather and the condition of the crops are fair.
	Other oilseeds (excepting oil).	500	500	500		
	Total	7,500	2,000	2,000		
Bangalore	Rape and mustard	100,000	194,000	21,000	Latter part of October. Normal	The sowings were normal. The weather has been favourable. The condition of the crops is good. The increase in area under rape and mustard is due to increased cultivation in Gairahda subdivision.
	Other oilseeds (excepting oil).	1,100	900	900		
	Total	101,100	194,900	21,900		
Bogra	Lined	1,000	1,000	1,000	Beginning of November	The sowings were normal. The season favourable and the state of the crops are fair.
	Rape and mustard	50,000	14,000	14,000		
	Other oilseeds (excepting oil).	—	500	500		
Pabna	Lined	1,000	11,000	10,100	Middle of October	The sowings were normal. The weather and rainfall conditions have been favourable for the growth of the crops. The present condition of the crops is good.
	Rape and mustard	110,000	11,000	11,000		
	Other oilseeds (excepting oil).	—	500	500		
Madda	Lined	1,000	6,700	6,500	October	The sowings were normal. The weather has been favourable for the growth of the crops. The condition of the crops is fair.
	Rape and mustard	50,000	11,000	11,000		
	Other oilseeds (excepting oil).	2,500	1,000	1,100		
Dum	Lined	1,000	1,000	1,000	Middle of November	The sowings were late in the field and the crops are not so good.
	Rape and mustard	50,000	50,700	50,000		
	Other oilseeds (excepting oil).	1,000	1,000	1,000		
Mymensingh	Lined	10,000	10,000	10,000	October and November	The sowings were normal. The weather has been favourable. The condition of the crops is fair.
	Rape and mustard	50,700	50,000	50,000		
	Other oilseeds (excepting oil).	500	500	500		
Barisal	Lined	5,000	5,000	5,000	October, Normal	The sowings were normal. The weather has been favourable. The condition of the crops is good.
	Rape and mustard	50,700	50,000	50,000		
	Other oilseeds (excepting oil).	500	500	500		

* Based on the last of November figures.

50,000—50,000—50,000

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, DEC. 21, 1921. 2429

District.	Name of spring oilseed crops.	Estimated original area under spring oilseeds.	Estimated area under spring oilseeds.			Date by which the sowing of the crops was begun this year.	Remarks by District Officers.
			Last year (1920-21).	This year (1921-22).	Acre.		
Babarganj	Linseed	4,000*	4,000	4,000			
	Rape and mustard ..	1,000*	1,000	2,000		October and November.	The sowings were normal. The weather is favourable for the growth of the crops. The condition of the crops is fair.
	Other oilseeds (excepting oil).	100*	100	100			
	Total	5,100	5,100	6,100			
Chittagong	Linseed	100*	100*	100*			
	Rape and mustard ..	1,000	2,000	2,000		October and November.	The sowings were normal. The weather has been favourable. The condition of the crops is fair.
	Other oilseeds (excepting oil).	100	100	100		December.	
	Total	1,100	2,100	2,200			
Tipton	Linseed	4,500	3,500*	4,500		October	The sowings were normal. The weather has been favourable. The condition of the crops is fair.
	Rape and mustard ..	20,000	20,000*	20,000			
	Other oilseeds (excepting oil).	500	500	500			
	Total	25,000	24,000	25,000			
Nestball	Linseed	5,000	7,100	7,100			
	Rape and mustard ..	500	500	500		November.	The sowings were normal. The weather has been favourable for the growth of the crops. The condition of the crops is fair.
	Other oilseeds (excepting oil).	700	500	500		Normal.	
	Total	6,200	8,100	8,100			
Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Rape and mustard ..	12,000	11,000	12,000		the week of November.	The sowings were normal. The weather and the condition of the crops have been fair.
Total Bengal	Linseed	175,000*	125,000*	125,000			
	Rape and mustard ..	1,201,000*	1,000,000*	904,000			
	Other oilseeds (excepting oil).	55,000*	27,000*	26,000			
	Total	1,431,000*	1,152,000*	1,155,000			

* Revised.

† Conventional area.

**CONSTITUTION OF A PERMANENT BOARD TO EXAMINE ALL
IMPORTANT PROJECTS WHICH ARE LIKELY TO RESTRICT
THE FREE FLOW OF FLOOD WATER.**

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA.

No. 61.—The 13th December 1921.—The following addenda and corrigenda to the Resolution No. 32101., dated the 7th August 1920, which was published at pages 919-20 of the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 18th August 1920, concerning the constitution of a permanent Board to examine all important projects which are likely to restrict the free flow of flood water, are published for information :—

I.—Under the list of members cited in the resolution the following should be added :—

Additional Members.

A representative of the Port Commissioners when the scheme under consideration is likely to affect the interests of the Port concerned.

A representative of the railway concerned when a railway project is under consideration.

II.—In the body of the resolution, last paragraph, 2nd line from the bottom, in page 919 of the Gazette should be added "in the Presidency of Bengal" after the words "flood water."

III.—For the word "Under Secretary" in line 11 of the resolution in page 920 of the Gazette read "Personal Assistant to the Chief Engineer and Secretary."

By order of the Governor in Council,

G. T. HUNTINGFORD,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal (offg.).

Statement of weekly gauge readings on the River Ganges at Rampur-Boalia for the week ending the 10th December 1921.

Date.	Hour.	Height of surface above or below zero minus sign for those below zero.	Height of surface above mean sea level P. W. D. datum.	Height of surface above mean sea level on the same date last year P. W. D. datum.	Remarks.
1921.					
4th December ...	8 A.M.	Zero of gauge is at mean sea-level.	41.70	39.69	P. W. D. datum 6.25 feet above Kidderpore old dock sill. B. M. on College step, 64.93.
5th " ...	8 "		41.60	39.56	
6th " ...	8 "		41.80	39.40	
7th " ...	8 "		41.45	39.30	
8th " ...	8 "		41.40	39.25	
9th " ...	8 "		41.35	39.20	
10th " ...	8 "		41.30	39.10	

The previous year	Highest water-level	Old value	According to P. W. D. datum.
Ditto	Lowest	57.69 on 13th August 1920	59.20
Record	Highest	54.29 on 28th April 1920	56.98
Do.	Ditto	59.26 on 26th August 1879	61.44
Do.	Ditto	59.08 on 9th September 1885	64.77
Do.	Ditto	63.30 on 26th August 1905	62.67
Do.	Lowest	60.21 on 26th August 1900	63.40
Do.	Ditto	17.43 on 28th April 1894	22.02
Do.	Ditto	38.18 on 16th and 18th April 1888	38.92
Do.	Ditto	39.02 on 21st and 22nd April 1897	34.21
Do.	Ditto	39.78 on 6th and 7th May 1908	34.67

N.B.—The gauge readings commenced from the 1st August 1887

BOALIA,
The 10th December 1921.

MONORANJAN BISWAS,
for Executive Engineer, Rajshahi Division.

Statement of weekly gauge readings on the Rivers Ganges and Brahmaputra at Goalundo for the week ending the 10th December 1921.

Month and date.	Hour.	Height of surface above or below zero of gauge.	Height of surface above mean sea-level.	Height of surface above mean sea-level on same date last year.	Remarks.
1921.					
4th December ...	7 A.M.	9.7	9.7	9.6	Zero is placed at mean sea-level.
5th " ...	7 "	9.7	9.7	9.4	
6th " ...	7 "	9.6	9.6	9.2	The bench mark for the gauge is on a pucca pillar between the passenger ghat and Chaudipar ghat. Its reduced level is 26.84.
7th " ...	7 "	9.2	9.2	9.1	
8th " ...	7 "	9.5	9.5	9.1	
9th " ...	7 "	9.4	9.4	9.1	
10th " ...	7 "	9.2	9.2	9.0	

The previous year	Highest water-level	↓	28.5 on 26th August 1920.
Ditto	Lowest	"	24.0 on 18th February and 1st and 2nd March 1920.
Record (H.F. in Brahmaputra and Ganges)	Highest	"	49.75 on 28th August 1900.
Record (average flood in Brahmaputra and Ganges)	Ditto	"	75.74 on 20th and 31st August 1900
Record (H.F. in Brahmaputra and Ganges)	Ditto	"	25.66 on 11th to 17th and 31st August 1900 and on 1st to 3rd September 1900.
Record (H.F. in Brahmaputra only)	Ditto	"	17.64 on 31st July 1900.
Do.	Lowest	"	17.00 on 18th February 1914.
Do.	Ditto	"	24.2 on 18th March 1906.
Do.	Ditto	"	2.01 on 21st to 26th February 1904 and 6th to 9th March 1904.
Do.	Ditto	"	3.16 on 9th to 11th March 1906.
Do.	Ditto	"	2.16 on 16th, 17th and 19th to 31st March 1921.

N.B.—The gauge readings commenced from 2nd October 1900

RAJBHARI,
The 10th December 1921.

R. C. GUHA,
for Subdivisional Officer, P. W. D., Faridpur.

Statement showing the gauge readings at Dacca Water-works on the River Buriganga for the week ending the 10th December 1921.

Date.	A.M.	AT HIGHEST WATER.		AT LOWEST WATER.		A.M.	REMARKS.
		Time.	Readings.	Time.	Readings.		
1921.							
4th Dec.	54.5	17-5	55.0	...	...	54.7	R.T. 17-11.
5th "	54.3	...	...	...	...	54.5	
6th "	54.1	...	...	...	...	54.4	
7th "	53.95	...	...	...	...	54.85	
8th "	53.95	6-20	54.25	12-12	53.85	54.2	P.T. 10-25. R.T. 6-20.
9th "	54.1	7-10	54.1	13-6	53.3	54.0	R.T. 7-10. P.T. 13-10.
10th "	54.1	8-15	54.15	14-15	53.2	53.8	R.T. 8-15. P.T. 14-15.

Notable high and low water-levels of previous years.

				High	
Date	Year	Time	Readings		
27th August	1906	70.4	Taken at high tide.
5th September	1909	...	...	67.86
10th August	1910	...	...	69.80
1st "	1911	...	...	68.64
14th "	1913	...	...	67.18
21st "	1916	...	...	68.7
10th "	1916	...	...	68.1
17th "	1917	...	...	67.1
21st "	1918	...	...	67.12
2nd "	1919	...	...	66.8
				Low.	Taken at low tide.
2nd February	1907	...	...	51.05
18th "	1909	...	...	51.05
17th March	1912	...	...	51.00
5th "	1914	...	...	50.00
22nd February	1916	...	...	50.20
14th "	1916	...	...	50.60
3rd March	1917	...	...	51.0
7th February	1918	...	...	51.40
2nd "	1919	...	...	50.6

N.B.—Date of the gauge at Dacca Water-works is — 1901 with reference to P.W.D. datum.

DACCA,
The 16th December 1921.

BENODE BENARI RAY,
for Executive Engineer, Dacca Division.

DISTRICT REPORTS ON WEATHER AND CROPS.

For the week ending on the 14th December 1921.

Summary.—There was no rainfall throughout the Province. Ploughing for and sowing of spring crops are almost finished. Lack of soil moisture is being felt for their growth in some western districts. Elsewhere the standing crops are doing well. Harvesting of winter paddy is approaching completion. The average price of common rice for the Province has fallen by about 0.81 per cent. as compared with that of the previous week. The condition of the distressed areas of Khulna district has much improved. Relief work has been stopped since the 30th ultimo.

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	PRICE OF COMMON RICE, IN SEER, PER RUPEE.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Inches.				
1	24-PARGANAS	Nil	5½	5½	Harvesting of aman paddy continues. Effect of weather on the crops is good. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Diamond Harbour.	Nil	{ 5½ 6½ }	6½	
	Barrackpore	Nil	5½	5½	
	Barasat ...	Nil	5½	5½	
	Basirhat ...	Nil	7	7½	
2	NADIA ...	Nil	6½	7½	Sowing of rabi crops and harvesting of aman paddy are nearly finished. Rain is badly wanted. Cotton-disease is reported from Hojaiagar in Ganjam chann.
	Kushtia ...	Nil	6½	6½	
	Meherpur ...	Nil	8½	8½	
	Ohuadanga ...	Nil	7½	6½	
	Ranaghat ...	Nil	5½	5½	
3	MURSHIDABAD	Nil	7	7	Prospects of standing crops are good. Light showers are necessary for rabi crops. Fodder is sufficient. No large import and export of rice. Cotton-disease is reported at Raghunathganj.
	Lalbagh ...	Nil	7	7	
	Jangipur ...	Nil	7	7	
	Kandi ...	Nil	7½	7½	
4	JESSORE ...	Nil	8	8	Prospects of standing crops are fair. Harvesting of winter rice continues. Export of paddy is reported from Bongaon and Jhenidah subdivisions. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Jhenidah ...	Nil	9	9	
	Magura ...	Nil	9	9	
	Narail ...	Nil	9	9	
	Bongaon ...	Nil	8½	8½	Water is sufficient. Condition in the affected areas has much improved. The price of rice has fallen. Relief has been stopped on the 30th ultimo.
	KHULNA ...	Nil	7	7½	
	Sutkhira ...	Nil	8½	8½	
	Bagerhat ...	Nil	8	8	

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	PRICE OF COMMON RICE, IN ANNAS, PER MURRI.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
6	BURDWAN ...	Nil	6½	6	Weather is reasonable. Standing crops are doing well. Harvesting of winter paddy continues. Cattle-disease is reported from Kalna subdivision.
	Asansol ...	Nil	5½	6	
	Katwa ...	Nil	6½	6½	
	Kalna ...	Nil	6½	6½	
7	BIRBHUM ...	Nil	6½	6½	Weather is reasonable. Fodder and water are sufficient. Sugarcane and potatoes are doing well.
	Rampurhat...	Nil	{ 6½ 7½	6½	
8	BANKURA ...	Nil	7	7	Harvesting of winter rice is in progress. Export of rice and paddy continues. Cattle-disease is reported from Khatra and Rautbardi theses.
	Vishnupur ...	Nil	7	7½	
9	MIDNAPORE	Nil	6½	6½	Harvesting of winter paddy progressing. Fodder is sufficient. Condition of early cotton is favourable.
	Ghatal ...	Nil	6½	6½	
	Tamluk ...	Nil	6½	6½	
	Contai ...	Nil	6½	6½	
10	HOOGLY ...	Nil	5½	5½	Effects of weather on the crops are favourable. Fodder is sufficient. Price of rice is steady.
	Serampore...	Nil	5½	5½	
	Arambagh ...	Nil	6½	6½	
11	HOWRAH ...	Nil	7	6½	Weather cool. Harvesting of winter rice is progressing. Fodder is sufficient.
	Uluberia ...	Nil	7	6½	
12	RAJBHAHI (RAMPUR- BOALIA)	Nil	7	7	Prospects of standing crops are fair. Harvesting of winter rice continues. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Naogaon ...	Nil	7½	7½	
	Nator ...	Nil	6½	6½	
13	DINAJPUR ...	Nil	7½	7½	Harvesting of winter paddy is going on. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Thakurgaon	Nil	7	6½	
	Balurghat ...	Nil	7½	7½	
14	JALPAIGURI	Nil	7½	7½	Condition and prospects of rabi crops are favourable. Harvesting of winter rice is going on.
	Alipur ...	Nil	7½	5	

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	PRICE OF COMMON RICE, IN ANNAS, PER RUPEE.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
15	DARJEELING	Nil	5	5	Mango and paddy are being harvested. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Kurseong ...	Nil	5½	5½	
	Siliguri ...	Nil	7	7	
	Kalimpong...	Nil	6½	6	
16	RANGPUR ...	Nil	9½	{ 6 8½ }	Prospects of crops are good. Price of new rice is going going down. Cattle-disease is reported from Jaldhaka thana.
	Nilphamari	Nil	9	6½	
	Kurigram ...	Nil	8	6	
	Gaibandha ..	Nil	8	8	
17	BOGRA ...	Nil	6	6	Sowing of rabi crops and harvesting of winter rice continue.
18	PABNA ...	Nil	5½	6	Prospects of standing crops are good. Harvesting of aman paddy continues. Fodder is sufficient.
	Sirajganj ...	Nil	(n)	7	
19	MALDA ...	Nil	7	7	Rain is needed for rabi crops. Harvesting of winter rice is progressing. Fodder and water are sufficient.
20	COOCH BEHAR	Nil	8½	8½	Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops are favourable. Harvesting of winter paddy is going on. Fodder and water are sufficient. Transplantation of tobacco seedlings is not yet finished.
21	DACCA ...	Nil	6½	6½	Weather seasonable for harvesting of aman paddy. Ploughing of fields for and sowing of rabi crops are in progress. Prospects of standing crops are reported to be satisfactory. Fodder and water sufficient.
	Manikganj...	Nil	7	7	
	Narayanganj	Nil	8	8	
	Munshiganj (a)	Nil	7½	8	
22	MYMENSINGH	Nil	6½	6½	Weather seasonable. Sowing of rabi crop is finished. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Harvesting of aman paddy is going on. Fodder and water are available.
	Jamalpur ...	Nil	7½	7½	
	Tangail ...	Nil	(n)	6	
	Netrakona ...	Nil	7	7½	
	Kishorganj...	Nil	6½	7½	

(a) Munshiganj being very near to Dacca and Narayanganj, its rainfall statistics are not quoted. To give information regarding the northern part of the district, rainfall figures for 1921 are reported here.

† New

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	PRICE OF COMMON RICE, IN SEER, PER RUPEE.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
23	FARIDPUR ...	Nil	{ 8 7½	{ 8 7½	Prospects of standing crops are favourable. Harvesting of aman paddy still continues. Fodder is sufficient.
	Gorlundo ... (Rajbari).	Nil	7	7½	
	Madaripur ...	Nil	9	9	
	Gopalganj(a)	Nil	9	9	
24	BAKARGANJ (BARISAL).	Nil	7	7½	Weather is seasonable. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Pirojpur ...	Nil	6½	6½	
	Patuakhali ...	Nil	5½	6	
	Dakshin Sha- bazpur (Bhola).	Nil	6½	6½	
25	CHITTAGONG	Nil	{ 7 6	{ 7 6	Cultivation of rabi crops and harvesting of winter rice are in progress. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Fodder is sufficient. Panga salt is selling at 16 seers per rupee at Sadar and 9 seers at Cox's Bazar.
	Cox's Bazar	Nil	7	7	
26	TIPPERA ... (COMILLA).	Nil	6½	6½	Weather seasonable. Sowing of rabi crops has been finished in the Chandpur subdivision. Harvesting of aman paddy is going on. Prospects of standing crops are good.
	Brahman- baria.	Nil	5½	5½	
	Chandpur ...	Nil	6½	6½	
27	NOAKHALI ...	Nil	6½	6½	Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops are good. Fodder and water are sufficient. Harvesting of aman paddy and sowing of rabi crops are going on.
	Feni ...	Nil	7½	6½	
28	CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS.	Nil	5½	5	Weather seasonable. Fodder is sufficient.
29	TRIPURA STATE.	Nil	5½	6½	Weather seasonable. Harvesting of winter paddy is going on. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Jute is selling at Rs. 6 to 9 and cleaned cotton at Rs. 15 to 40. Cattle-disease is prevalent in one division.

* Burma rice.

(a) The rainfall at Haridaspur which is very near to Gopalganj is shown here

Dacca, the 17th December 1921.

J. C. ROY,
for Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

List of prices of articles of food at Calcutta during the week ending Saturday, the 17th December 1921.

Names of articles.	WHOLESALE PRICE PER MAUND.		RETAIL PRICE PER MAUND.	
	From—	To—	From—	To—
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Rice—				
Balam, coarse	6 6 0	6 8 0	0 3 0	
" medium	7 4 0	7 12 0	0 3 3	6 3 6
Patnai, coarse	7 2 0		0 3 0	
" medium	7 10 0		0 3 3	0 3 6
Nagra, coarse	7 8 0		0 3 0	
" medium	8 0 0		0 3 3	0 3 6
Dudhkalma	7 8 0		0 3 0	
Rangoon Boiled			0 2 6	
Kajia			0 2 8	
Wheat, Dudhia	9 8 0			
" Jamali	8 8 0			
Gram, Patnai (whole)	8 4 0		0 3 3	0 3 6
" dal	10 0 0	10 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 6
Mung " (Hari)	8 8 0	9 0 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
" " (Krishna)	Not available		0 5 0	
Arhar " (split)	8 8 0	11 0 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Masur " (Khanri)	5 8 0	6 0 0	0 2 9	0 3 0
Kulai "	8 0 0	8 8 0	0 3 6	
Salt	6 8 0	7 0 0	0 3 0	
Sugar (Brown Java)	2 6 0	2 9 0	0 1 3	0 1 6
Gur, Bheli	11 8 0		0 5 0	
" Bhursut			0 5 0	
Milk	12 0 0	13 0 0	0 5 0	
Mustard Oil	22 0 0	24 0 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
Flour (Country)	10 10 0		0 10 0	0 12 0
Atta No. 3	5 12 0		0 5 6	0 5 6
" " 2½	6 8 0			
" " B	12 0 0		0 4 0	0 5 6
Suji	11 8 0			
Ghee (Bhadwa, Matki, etc.)	89 0 0		0 5 6	0 6 0
" [Patnam, Khurja, Ruto, Etwa (better kind), etc.]	79 0 0			
" (Lalli, Etwa, Sugar, etc.)	67 0 0	68 0 0	2 0 0	2 4 0
Maize	5 8 0			
Potatoes	4 12 0	8 4 0	0 2 6	0 4 0
Brinjal			0 1 0	0 1 6
Onion	12 0 0	12 8 0	0 2 0	0 5 0
Fish, Rahu	20 0 0	25 0 0	0 12 0	
Mutton (2nd class)			1 0 0	1 4 0
Beef (2nd and 3rd classes)			0 5 0	0 8 0

N.B.—This is an abstract of prices of the following markets:—

Wholesale.—Chota Hat, Ramkrishnapur Hat, Sealdah Fish and Milk Markets and Posta Bazar.

Retail.—Sir Stuart Hogg Market, Orphanage Market, Nova Bazar, Netun Bazar, Raja Babu's Bazar, Karaya Bazar, Taltola Bazar, Mullick Bazar and Jagu Babu's Bazar.

J. N. MITRA,

for Commissioner, Presidency Division.

CALCUTTA, the 17th December 1921.

Vital Statistics for the month of May 1921 of the Districts

Division.	No.	Districts.	POPULATION UNDER REGISTRATION ACCORDING TO CENSUS OF 1911.			BIRTHS REGISTERED.		DEATHS							
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Number registered (excluding still-births).	Still-born number registered.	Others.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Malaria.	Enteric fever.	Measles.	Whooping-cough.	Other.
Burdwan	1	Burdwan ...	730,394	726,140	1,456,534	4,301	29	183	40	...	2,170	...	...	...	...
	2	Birbhum ...	643,330	471,635	1,114,965	2,480	78	88	10	...	1,309	...	...	...	...
	3	Bankura ...	454,180	347,314	801,494	2,090	1	101	2	...	1,310	8	7	210	9
	4	Midnapur ...	1,306,831	1,080,476	2,387,307	6,808	166	160	45	...	2,600	26	22	20	6
	5	Hoochly and Sunderbans.	401,989	404,729	806,718	2,437	...	40	10	...	1,304	3	...	60	...
	6	Howrah ...	940,595	873,194	1,813,789	2,040	7	73	0	1	940	...	...	...	...
Presidency	7	24-Parganas ...	1,006,700	941,802	1,948,502	2,092	20	249	20	...	1,314	237	1	134	...
	8	Medinipur ...	723,306	772,392	1,495,698	4,083	...	249	11	...	2,612	...	...	...	...
	9	Northchudab ...	630,301	657,730	1,288,031	4,040	169	30	190	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10	Jamshedpur ...	901,000	857,179	1,758,179	2,396	129	204	20	...	2,002	...	1	20	...
	11	Kolkata ...	600,704	647,074	1,247,778	2,340	76	120	...	...	2,104	...	...	...	...
	12	Rajshahi ...	742,160	716,082	1,458,242	4,300	304	201	7	1	5,000	...	...	1	...
Rajshahi	13	Dinajpur ...	800,990	791,890	1,592,880	6,160	100	20	100	...	4,300	...	...	...	...
	14	Jalpaiguri ...	403,001	406,214	809,215	2,320	162	6	07	...	2,011	...	...	...	...
	15	Darjeeling ...	110,443	110,082	220,525	620	25	...	...	...	203	...	...	...	...
	16	Rangpur ...	1,344,307	1,194,400	2,538,707	6,437	374	40	0	...	5,704	...	...	...	...
	17	Bogra ...	308,530	281,041	589,571	1,677	9	71	05	15	1,007	...	...	0	...
	18	Pabna ...	700,780	634,234	1,335,014	2,470	127	100	0	...	2,633	...	...	...	...
Dacca	19	Maldah ...	479,730	400,707	880,437	2,300	30	1	27	...	1,001	...	...	0	...
	20	Dacca ...	1,200,301	1,436,114	2,636,415	6,203	370	204	175	...	2,500	...	3	...	...
	21	Mymensingh ...	2,374,431	2,124,477	4,498,908	9,015	441	406	100	...	2,505	17	5	10	...
	22	Faridkot ...	1,000,300	1,003,317	2,003,617	3,307	105	179	20	...	4,000	...	...	...	...
	23	Beharaguri ...	1,222,394	1,171,610	2,394,004	5,044	110	210	4	...	1,041	...	7	50	...
	24	Chittagong ...	700,000	775,400	1,475,400	4,339	60	7	23	...	140	100	...	7	...
Chittagong	25	Khulna ...	645,300	654,100	1,299,400	2,845	305	10	0	...	1,305	...	...	...	...
	26	Tripura ...	1,200,443	1,142,732	2,343,175	4,430	375	80	0	...	210	...	...	...	...
	27	Chittagong Tracts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not under
Total of month for Bengal			21,000,500	21,000,500	42,001,000	100,000	2,770	4,007	1,040	3	27,701	600	50	340	15
Total of corresponding month of previous year.			...	...	...	90,000	3,015	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Increase + or decrease			...	...	...	+ 10,000	- 245	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

REMARKS—
 1. The above table is compiled from returns collected by the district police officers and submitted to the Director of Public Health by the Civil Surgeons.
 2. The vital statistics of the districts with a population of less than 10,000 have been included in this statement with those of the respective divisions.
 3. Figures for the different divisions are not available for the corresponding month of the previous year.

CALCUTTA.

The 17th December 1921.

excluding Towns with a population of 10,000 and over in Bengal.

REGISTERED											Total of all causes.			Total of corresponding month of previous year.			No.	Districts.
Other fevers.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Infantra.	Pneumonia.	Fatality.	Other respiratory diseases.	Injuries including suicide.	Deaths from childbirth.	Other causes.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
109	79	3	10	10	1	66	30	—	544		2,197	2,000	4,197	2,144	2,121	4,265	1	Bardham.
—	11	—	30	15	1	17	60	3	354		1,680	1,329	3,015	1,544	1,707	3,251	2	Birbham.
919	80	80	10	120	4	10	23	6	611		1,730	1,788	3,518	1,504	1,679	3,183	3	Bansura.
1,170	84	20	31	86	9	37	117	3	637		2,187	2,050	4,237	2,321	2,004	4,325	4	Midnapur.
940	80	20	20	101	4	17	60	—	363		1,818	1,308	3,126	1,672	1,353	3,025	5	Hooghly and Garoogur.
—	103	—	—	—	2	69	37	3	308		704	653	1,357	807	716	1,523	6	Howrah.
1,419	13	20	—	6	6	30	87	11	276		2,155	1,808	3,963	2,953	1,545	4,498	7	24-Parganna.
—	11	—	4	20	17	6	79	1	412		2,460	2,080	4,540	2,501	2,079	4,580	8	Nadia.
2,304	—	—	—	—	—	4	70	—	506		2,192	1,915	4,107	2,320	2,197	4,517	9	Marichbad.
140	10	2	13	47	3	7	107	—	250		2,000	2,373	4,373	1,761	1,883	3,644	10	Jessore.
—	13	—	—	—	—	6	85	3	608		1,622	1,530	3,152	1,565	1,815	3,380	11	Khulna.
30	16	1	9	7	1	3	72	1	440		2,103	2,010	4,113	2,713	2,300	5,013	12	Rajshahi.
—	6	8	30	10	30	3	20	—	303		2,942	2,361	5,303	2,160	2,322	4,482	13	Dinajpur.
—	97	2	—	—	1	64	27	31	113		1,641	1,247	2,888	1,336	1,118	2,454	14	Jalpaiguri.
600	32	11	54	—	—	3	4	12	148		608	643	1,251	600	600	1,200	15	Darjeeling.
2,300	10	1	—	6	2	11	60	9	101		2,001	2,481	4,482	2,300	2,000	4,300	16	Hoangpur.
634	10	1	17	10	6	13	30	—	60		1,810	1,720	3,530	1,510	1,370	2,880	17	Bogra.
—	3	—	—	—	—	3	60	—	67		1,719	1,637	3,356	1,583	1,600	3,183	18	Pabna.
77	3	—	—	1	—	—	20	—	323		1,320	1,010	2,330	1,610	1,450	3,060	19	Maldah.
2,608	127	3	—	6	—	11	87	3	775		2,600	2,047	4,647	2,770	2,430	5,200	20	Dacca.
6,091	124	6	6	21	20	19	115	—	300		2,600	4,066	10,666	2,167	4,060	6,227	21	Mymensingh.
—	26	1	—	1	—	6	107	—	455		2,007	2,580	4,587	2,714	2,360	5,074	22	Faridpur.
2,730	63	11	60	11	7	8	120	3	1,230		2,712	2,803	5,515	2,455	2,000	4,455	23	Barisal.
2,730	20	17	—	9	6	23	96	27	163		2,305	2,130	4,435	1,945	1,942	3,887	24	Chittagong.
1,794	15	—	—	—	—	—	76	3	269		1,810	1,763	3,573	1,594	1,779	3,373	25	Noukhali.
2,760	80	3	—	—	4	3	80	—	470		1,846	1,634	3,480	2,730	2,363	5,093	26	Tippur.
Registration.											—	—	—	—	—	—	27	Chittagong Hill Tracts.
20,944	1,107	100	230	610	121	265	1,523	80	11,200		66,970	61,871	128,841	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		50,492	50,613	101,105	50,473	50,613	101,086		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—		

Surgons. Taken as a whole statement presents a relative value, although the figures for individual districts probably only approximate to the actual. Districts as ordered in Government of Bengal, Municipal Department, letter No. 1123, dated the 25th February 1919. India, Education Department, letter No. 24, dated the 25th March 1919.

CHAS. A. BENTLEY,
Director of Public Health, Bengal.

Vital Statistics for the month of May 1921 of the

District.	No.	Town.	POPULATION UNDER REGISTRATION ACCORDING TO CENSUS OF 1911.			BIRTHS REGISTERED.									
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Number registered (excluding still-births).	Still-born number registered.	Obstet.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Malaria.	Measles fever.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.	Kala-azar.
Burdwan	1	Burdwan	26,537	15,294	41,831	9	...	3	...	...	30	...	...	...	...
	2	Horiganj	5,417	7,090	12,507	18	...	9	3	...	4	...	...	...	...
	3	Amsoni	12,486	9,423	21,909	25	1	47	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Bakura	4	Bakura	12,164	11,897	24,061	21	...	8	1	...	2	...	6	...	...
	5	Vishnupur	10,036	10,433	20,469	27	...	22	...	...	19	...	...	...	...
	6	Sonamohi	6,364	7,021	13,385	16	...	1	...	...	7	...	...	8	...
Midnapur	7	Midnapur	17,877	16,143	34,020	24	1	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...
	8	Chatal	6,216	6,946	13,162	14	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...
	9	Hooghly-Chinara	16,617	15,099	31,716	45	...	1	2	...	16	...	...	...	...
Hooghly	10	Swarnpur	10,629	12,429	23,058	24	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	11	Mihir-Konnagar	10,724	6,792	17,516	17	...	8	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	12	Baidyabati	...	...	16,131	21	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	13	Bhadra-war	Statistics not available			10	...	3	...	...	4	7	...	...	...
	14	Chandpur	...	...	16,297	19	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Howrah	15	Howrah	116,829	64,860	181,689	291	14	67	2	...	26	9	...	...	2
	16	Bally	14,217	6,172	20,389	20	...	7	...	...	7	...	...	...	...
	17	Comisar-Chitpur	20,793	17,395	38,188	45	4	16	...	...	9	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	18	Maniktab	21,736	22,083	43,819	64	6	17	2	...	26	2	...	...	...
	19	South Suburban	17,063	18,080	35,143	42	...	7	...	...	17	...	...	...	...
	20	Tollyganj	11,162	7,550	18,712	25	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	21	Garden-Mooh	27,066	17,430	44,496	60	1	10	...	...	2	2	...	...	...
	22	Budge-Budge	11,529	6,463	17,992	9	...	9	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
	23	Barrackpur	14,002	10,913	24,915	20	4	14	...	...	8	1	1	3	...
	24	Kamarkhat	11,243	6,772	18,015	26	...	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	25	Rajpur	6,708	5,545	12,253	16	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...
	26	South Dum-Dum	7,760	6,114	13,874	6	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	27	Barrackpur	11,267	6,944	18,211	11	2	3	...	...	10	...	...	...	...
	28	Fambhat	6,220	4,779	11,000	10	...	4	...	...	16	...	...	...	...
	29	North Barrackpur	6,780	6,240	13,020	26	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30	Titagarh	21,226	18,946	40,172	45	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	31	Gurulia	7,676	3,706	11,382	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	32	Kalbati	11,665	6,594	18,259	21	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
	33	Bhadra	24,729	16,675	41,404	29	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
	34	Badrhat	9,517	6,614	16,131	26	...	2	...	...	14	...	...	...	...
	35	Badarai	7,066	6,622	13,688	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...
	36	Calcutta	607,674	296,522	904,196	1,620	80	206	9	0	100	37	25	...	10
Nadia	37	Krishnagar	11,767	11,708	23,475	20	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...
	38	Nadia or Nabadwip	6,821	6,669	13,490	16	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...
	39	Baishnupur	12,166	16,517	28,683	66	...	2	...	...	17	...	...	...	...

Towns with a population of 10,000 and over in Bengal.

DEATHS REGISTERED.															No.	Towns.	
Other fevers.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Typhoid.	Pneumonia.	Phthisis.	Other respiratory diseases.	Injuries including suicides.	Deaths from childbirth.	Other causes.	Total of all causes.			Total of corresponding month of previous year.				
										Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.			Total.
...	11	...	...	...	...	0	1	...	7	42	17	59	38	27	65	1	Purdwan.
...	3	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	8	16	11	27	13	13	26	2	Rangpur.
...	...	...	3	7	...	...	...	...	13	34	37	71	13	8	21	3	Assam.
4	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	13	24	10	34	36	16	51	4	Bankura.
...	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	26	22	48	30	23	53	5	Vidyasagar.
...	5	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	1	16	12	27	12	18	30	6	Sonamukhi.
...	5	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	8	30	18	48	20	10	30	7	Midnapur.
...	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	16	11	26	16	10	26	8	Ghatal.
...	8	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	12	18	24	42	23	31	54	9	Haorah-Chinura.
11	...	9	...	...	...	6	...	...	12	18	23	41	24	18	42	10	Baranagar.
6	8	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	3	14	10	24	24	5	29	11	Mokra-Kolagar.
6	...	3	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	8	11	19	16	10	26	12	Kaldyabati.
...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	3	11	6	17	13	14	27	13	Bhadrabar.
10	2	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	3	14	8	22	16	13	29	14	Champdani.
33	24	30	...	43	13	87	15	...	103	279	312	591	294	260	554	15	Howrah.
3	3	6	...	1	...	6	...	...	3	22	19	41	20	16	36	16	Baur.
14	4	6	...	3	4	7	2	...	33	48	46	94	60	46	106	17	Cuttack-Chitpur.
10	4	16	12	21	10	15	1	...	47	87	86	173	73	63	136	18	Manikata.
...	...	3	...	3	...	2	...	...	9	18	17	35	24	26	50	19	South Suburban.
10	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	7	8	15	6	13	19	20	Tollyganj.
14	4	6	...	1	...	5	3	...	16	39	31	70	29	23	52	21	Garden Reach.
...	...	6	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	12	9	21	20	19	39	22	Budge-Budge.
6	13	4	...	3	1	2	4	2	16	40	33	73	34	27	61	23	Baranagar.
13	...	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	22	22	25	47	28	6	34	24	Kamarhati.
...	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	6	7	13	7	6	13	25	Rajpur.
...	3	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	6	10	9	19	12	8	20	26	South Dum-Dum.
6	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	11	9	20	16	8	24	27	Barrakpur.
...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	19	5	24	6	6	12	28	Panbati.
4	...	3	...	...	...	4	1	...	7	7	13	20	9	12	21	29	North Barrakpur.
40	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	41	25	66	34	23	57	30	Titagarh.
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	...	2	31	Garulia.
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	7	7	14	5	12	17	32	Nalhati.
13	...	6	...	1	...	1	3	...	7	16	16	32	24	14	38	33	Bhutpara.
6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	10	16	26	17	10	27	34	Basirhat.
...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	9	4	13	8	3	11	35	Baduria.
187	180	70	46	168	187	371	44	6	716	1,376	943	2,319	1,226	1,003	2,227	36	Calcutta.
...	3	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	4	14	5	19	13	15	27	37	Krishnagar.
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	8	6	14	4	6	10	38	Nadia or Maheswip.
...	3	...	...	11	...	...	2	...	7	27	29	56	26	20	46	39	Santipur.

Vital Statistics for the month of May 1921 of the

District.	No.	Town.	POPULATION UNDER REGISTRATION ACCORDING TO CENSUS OF 1911.			BIRTHS REGISTERED.									
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Number registered (excluding still-births).	Still-born number registered.	Children.	Still-born.	Plagues.	Malaria.	Enteric fever.	Measles.	Relapsing fever.	Sub-Ac.
Morphidabad.	40	Bachampur	14,302	11,841	26,143	31	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	41	Morphidabad	6,360	5,410	11,770	20	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	42	Astaganj	6,736	5,003	11,739	18	—	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
	43	Kandi	6,913	6,696	13,609	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	44	Jangipur	6,493	6,915	13,408	20	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kholna.	45	Kholna	7,083	6,013	13,096	18	—	1	—	—	11	—	—	—	—
	46	Sankhira	6,802	6,100	12,902	5	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Rajshahi	47	Rampur-Badli	12,667	10,349	23,016	43	1	—	1	—	24	—	—	—	—
Dinajpur	48	Dinajpur	6,465	6,397	12,862	21	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jalpaiguri	49	Jalpaiguri	7,647	6,315	13,962	70	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Darjeeling	50	Darjeeling	11,631	7,374	19,005	23	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Rangpur	51	Rangpur	10,500	8,900	19,400	28	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Patna	52	Patna	10,606	8,318	18,924	10	—	2	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
	53	Baraigra	12,324	11,541	23,865	44	—	9	1	—	60	—	—	—	—
Maha.	54	English Bazar	7,007	6,386	13,393	20	—	—	1	—	9	—	—	—	—
	55	Nawalgaon	11,122	10,200	21,322	29	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
Dacca	56	Dacca	68,601	66,440	135,041	223	4	1	—	—	10	1	2	1	—
	57	Karayanganj	10,720	9,780	20,500	73	2	2	1	—	1	—	9	—	—
Mymensingh	58	Mymensingh	12,002	6,301	18,303	15	2	7	1	—	—	—	6	—	—
	59	Netrakona	6,034	5,730	11,764	20	—	9	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
	60	Jagdalpur	11,720	6,901	18,621	20	3	1	7	—	20	—	—	—	—
	61	Shajapur	6,616	7,075	13,691	20	20	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	62	Katarganj	2,000	2,513	4,513	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Faridpur	63	Faridpur	6,467	6,200	12,667	7	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	64	Tangail	5,600	7,200	12,800	21	1	1	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
	65	Faridpur	6,017	6,116	12,133	21	—	1	—	—	20	—	—	—	—
Sahajpur	66	Madaripur	10,000	8,000	18,000	20	1	7	—	—	11	—	—	—	—
	67	Borail	10,000	6,000	16,000	12	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chittagong	68	Pirojpur	6,000	5,673	11,673	20	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chittagong	69	Chittagong	10,775	9,107	19,882	26	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	70	Quetta	12,720	6,000	18,720	24	1	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	71	Brachmanabadi	11,071	10,034	21,105	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tippera	72	Chandpur	6,000	5,665	11,665	12	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total of month			—	—	2,518,199	2,760	176	6,670	20	2	430	64	61	16	20
Total of corresponding month of previous year.			—	—	—	2,700	150	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Increase + or decrease			—	—	—	+679	+126	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

REMARKS.—1. The above table is compiled from returns collected by the municipalities and submitted to the Director of Public Health by the Civil Surgeon, and the few variations are probably insignificant.

2. The vital statistics of municipalities with a population of less than 10,000 have been excluded from this statement and incorporated in the form of a separate statement, which will be published separately.
3. Figures for the different districts are not available for the corresponding month of the previous year.

CALCUTTA:
The 17th December 1921.

Towns with a population of 10,000 and over in Bengal.

DEATHS REGISTERED.																No.	Town.
Other fevers.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Influenza.	Pneumonia.	Typhoid.	Other respiratory diseases.	Injuries including suicide.	Deaths from childbirth.	Other causes.	Total of all causes.			Total of corresponding month of previous year.				
										Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
11	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	13	14	14	28	24	20	44	60	Berhampur.
20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	8	20	16	19	35	41	Murshidabad.
9	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	12	10	22	13	13	26	42	Asansol.
3	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	6	4	9	21	20	41	42	Kandi.
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	8	10	9	12	21	44	Jamsherpur.
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	10	10	20	17	10	27	45	Khulna.
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	7	3	10	6	9	15	46	Cuttack.
...	1	...	9	2	1	...	1	...	12	22	22	44	9	14	23	47	Rampur-Bongla.
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	2	4	9	4	13	48	Dumai.
...	...	1	...	...	...	4	1	...	6	11	2	13	14	10	24	49	Jalpaiguri.
...	2	...	61	...	...	1	...	...	13	24	23	47	13	7	20	50	Durjooling.
...	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	6	12	9	21	16	6	22	51	Rangpo.
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	20	5	25	11	2	13	52	Pasua.
...	3	...	8	...	...	3	2	...	13	71	23	94	64	60	124	53	Stratford.
...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	6	12	9	21	11	20	31	54	English Bazar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	11	6	16	7	7	14	55	Nawabpore.
60	17	1	...	16	3	3	3	...	69	100	90	190	186	110	296	56	Dumai.
20	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	10	36	15	51	25	16	41	57	Narayanpore.
20	9	1	...	3	...	...	1	...	3	42	31	73	12	9	21	58	Mymensingh.
13	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	14	11	25	11	10	21	59	Norahm.
...	6	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	11	26	20	46	32	16	48	60	Jamsherpur.
14	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	27	20	47	12	12	24	61	Shyampur.
4	6	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	10	5	15	13	9	22	62	Kumbhari.
9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	3	9	6	3	9	63	Bajpur.
...	2	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	3	8	12	20	12	20	32	64	Tangail.
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	14	3	17	12	10	22	65	Faridpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	13	11	24	17	20	37	66	Medinipur.
7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	7	19	10	29	67	Bachhat.
10	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	14	17	31	15	10	25	68	Faridpur.
10	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	20	18	38	20	10	30	69	Chittagong.
8	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	8	11	19	14	8	22	70	Cumilla.
20	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	7	13	16	29	21	12	33	71	Brahmanbaria.
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	1	4	12	10	22	72	Chandpur.
734	303	174	133	213	250	491	26	6	1,265	2,064	2,224	4,288	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,072	2,412	4,484	2,073	2,412	4,485	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-11	-181	-192	...	...	...	...

Taken as a whole the statement possesses a relative value, although the figures for individual towns probably only approximate to the actual top population of each in the returns for districts as or based in Bengal Government, Municipal Department, letter No. 11234, dated the 14th February 1914. Education Department, letter N.A. 93, dated the 20th March 1915.

CHAS. A. RENTLEY,
Director of Public Health, Bengal.

Vital statistics of Towns with a population of 50,000 and over of the Bengal Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 5th November 1921.

Towns	No. Town	Population under registration according to Census of 1911.			Deaths registered			Deaths registered										Total all causes		Total of corresponding week of the previous year.	
		Male	Female	Total	Number registered (age and sex both)	Births	Deaths	Small-pox	Scarlet fever	Dysentery	Diarrhoea	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Male	Female	Male	Female
Calcutta ...	1 Calcutta ...	607,674	298,393	906,067	210	23	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	388	223	611	250
Assam Mining Settlement	2 Assam Mining Settlement	161,680	147,540	309,220	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	67	132	...
Bombay ...	3 Bombay ...	114,029	64,560	179,289	131	5	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	56	134	76
Bombay ...	4 Bombay ...	63,091	45,460	108,551	102	4	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	74	126	40
Bombay ...	5 Bombay ...	31,736	22,032	53,767	29	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	25	50	29
Bombay ...	6 Bombay ...	34,739	15,276	50,415	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	11	10

* Numbers double from information

CALCUTTA.
The 16th December 1921

CHAS. A. BENTLEY,
Director of Public Health, Bengal.

Statement showing the quantity of Salt in Bonded Warehouses and afloat on the river Hooghly on the 30th day of November 1921 and transactions during the half-month from the 16th to the 30th November 1921.

Description of salt.	In Sulkea Government goins.	Quantity afloat.	Total.	TRANSACTIONS DURING HALF-MONTH FROM THE 16TH TO THE 30TH NOVEMBER 1921, INCLUSIVE.			
				Quantity on which duty has been paid.	Manifested quantity arrived in the port of Calcutta.	Deliveries from ship-board for consumption and for inland bonded warehouses.	Deliveries from bonded warehouses for consumption and for inland bonded warehouses.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
United Kingdom— Liverpool and other Panga salt	109,647	122,966	232,613	110,318	204,240	22,400	37,129
Other European countries— Spanish salt	417,716	...	417,716	38,150	...	...	38,500
Hamburg and Bremen salt.	297,964	46,871	344,835	66,644	81,226	49,758	45,842
Hamburg and Bremen rock salt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Port Said salt	601,708	230,646	832,354	187,891	299,445	43,800	10,052
Aden and Red Sea— Aden salt	1,032,869	197,894	1,231,763	169,650	262,960	104,760	59,396
Salif salt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salif rock salt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rawayah salt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Masowah salt	521,174	...	521,174	38,600	...	39,660	28,976
Muscat and Persian Gulf— Muscat, Lingah and Banjam salt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto ditto rock salt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British India— Bombay salt	...	...	...	441 20	...	...	562
Madras salt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin salt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Visagapatam salt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuticorin salt	53,666	...	53,666	...	...	...	200
Total	2,041,034	697,824	2,738,858	616,879 20	948,871	221,310	280,882
Written off during the half month—				Mds.			
Wastage in Sulkea goins				7,367			
Abandoned and destroyed				246			
In transit—							
Liverpool salt				9,500			
Hamburg salt				7,360			
Aden salt				26,664			
Masowah salt				7,500			

F. J. KARAKA,
Assistant Collector of Customs for Imports.

CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE, the 9th December 1921.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

Approximate return of traffic on the Circular and Eastern Canals for the week ending Saturday, the 10th December 1921, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of cargo.	WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 10TH DECEMBER 1921.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 11TH DECEMBER 1920.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tonnage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tonnage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy ...	566	62,895	1,025	364	20,020	314
Jute ...	117	49,740	408	175	143,546†	1,049
Firewood ...	47	34,675	523	58	15,475	230
Other articles ...	740	16,014	2,057	818	209,394	2,178
Total ...	1,470	308,264	4,213	1,409	348,474	3,769
Empty boats and rafts ...	469	...	1,355	429	...	1,033
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,939	308,264	5,568	1,838	348,474	4,802

† Weight in rough measurement ... 24,000
 ... 111,125

T. C. BHATTACHARJEE,

Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

CALCUTTA.

The 10th December 1921.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the General Committee having previously given notice of their intention to define the general line of buildings at the eastern end of the public road connecting Police Hospital Road and South Road initially to 25 feet in Ward No. 19 and no objection having been received within thirty days from the date of the publication of such notice, made an order under section 350(4) of Act III (B.C.) of 1899 on the 24th day of November 1921, defining the said line in accordance with the plan approved by the General Committee on the 25th day of August 1921.

C. F. PAYNE,

Chairman of the Corporation.

CENTRAL MUNICIPAL OFFICE, the 14th December 1921.



The Calcutta Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1921.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 3000.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BENGAL desires to notify that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will hold a Levee at Government House, Calcutta, at 9-30 P.M., on Wednesday, 28th December 1921.

2. Gentlemen, whether European or Indian, who desire to attend the Levee and are eligible to do so by previous presentation at the Court of St. James or at the Viceregal Court, are requested to make their applications to the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bengal, Government House, Calcutta, stating in which year and at which Court they had been presented, not later than 28th November 1921. Applications reaching the Military Secretary after this date cannot be considered.

Gentlemen who have not been presented at the Court of St. James or at the Viceregal Court, but who desire to attend the Levee, will be presented by gentlemen who have had the honour of presentation at the Court of St. James or at the Viceregal Court and will submit their applications through them. Direct applications will not be entertained.

3. Gentlemen who propose, and are entitled to, present officers should apply to the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bengal for a *Form of Presentation* which, after the necessary

particulars have been entered thereon, will be returned to the Military Secretary's Office not later than 28th. November for submission to His Excellency the Governor, when, if approved, tickets of admission will be issued to the presenter.

4. Gentlemen presenting others must themselves attend the Levee.

5. In the case of Government Officials, or gentlemen engaged in business, the presenter should ordinarily be the head of the department or firm.

6. Admission to Government House will be by tickets only. These will be issued by the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bengal as early as possible to those gentlemen other than new presentees whose names are approved by His Excellency the Governor of Bengal for presentation to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Gentlemen receiving tickets will show them first to the Police at the Gates and secondly will hand them to the Military Secretary to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in the Levee Room.

7. All Officers of British and Indian Units and the Auxiliary Force quartered in Calcutta and Barrackpore on the date of the Levee are invited to attend. Application for tickets in this case may be made up till the 15th December to the D. A. A. G., Presidency and Assam District, Calcutta, who will also furnish information as to presentations, etc.

8. Dress:—

(a) Civil, Naval and Military Officers—Levee dress (Helmets will not be taken to the Levee). Officers not in possession of Levee Dress will wear Service Dress. In the case of Indian gentlemen in Civil employ, who are entitled to wear uniform, a *pagri* may be substituted for the cocked hat prescribed in the Rules, or the national dress which they are accustomed to wear on ceremonial occasions may be worn in place of uniform.

(b) Clergymen being University graduates and gentlemen entitled to wear robes or gowns on account of Judicial or Academical office or status and not entitled to wear uniform will appear in such robes or gowns. Barristers' or Vakils' gowns are not reckoned as such.

(c) It is desirable that gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform or robes or gowns should appear in Court Dress, but they may at their option appear in Evening Dress.

(d) The instructions contained in paragraph (c) apply to Indian gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform who have adopted European dress. Indian gentlemen, who have not adopted European dress, will wear Choga, Abba or Jubba, and Chapkan, Chilta, Sāya, or Kaba, with trousers and their distinctive National head dress or the ceremonial dress approved for the class by the Local Government.

(e) In the case of Bengali gentlemen the head dress should be a Pugree, generally known as Shamla or Mouratta, and not a brimless cap.

(f) In the case of Burmese gentlemen the head dress should be a white fillet, the hair being dressed in a top knot.

(g) Indian gentlemen who do not appear in the dress prescribed in (a), (b) or (c) should not remove their head dress when they pass His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

At the Levee, only patent leather boots or shoes of an English pattern are allowed to be worn, except in the case of Indian Military Officers, who wear the particular style of boot or shoe which forms part of their uniform.

N.B. — Gentlemen who had intended to be present but have found themselves unable to attend should submit an explanatory letter to the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bengal before, or as soon as possible after, the Levee.

By order,

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
CALCUTTA,
24th October 1921.

H. G. VAUX, Major,
Military Secretary
to His Excellency the Governor.



19. NOV. 21.

The Calcutta Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1921.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

APPOINTMENT DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 9422A.—The 15th November 1921.—Under the provisions of section 93 of the Government of India Act, His Excellency the Governor is pleased to accept the resignation tendered by Mr. James Donald, C.I.E., I.C.S., of his office of member of the Bengal Legislative Council.

No. 9428A.—The 15th November 1921.—Under the provisions of section 93 of the Government of India Act, His Excellency the Governor is pleased to accept the resignation tendered by Mr. Lewis Sydney Steward O'Malley, C.I.E., I.C.S., of his office of member of the Bengal Legislative Council.

No. 9425A.—The 15th November 1921.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 3(3)(a) of the Bengal Electoral Rules, His Excellency the Governor is pleased to nominate Mr. Hugh Lansdown Stephenson, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., to be a member of the Bengal Legislative Council, *vice* Mr. J. Donald, C.I.E., I.C.S., resigned.

No. 9430A.—The 16th November 1921.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 3(3)(a) of the Bengal Electoral Rules, His Excellency the Governor is pleased to nominate Mr. Samuel Walter Goode, I.C.S., to be a member of the Bengal Legislative Council, *vice* Mr. L. S. S. O'Malley, C.I.E., I.C.S., resigned.

No. 9507A.—The 19th November 1921.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 3(3)(a) of the Bengal Electoral Rules, His Excellency the Governor is pleased to nominate Major-General William Henry Banner Robinson, C.B., K.H.S., I.M.S., to be a member of the Bengal Legislative Council, *vice* Lt-Col. F. O'Kinealy, C.I.E., I.M.S., resigned.

A. CASSELLS,
Chief Secretary
to the Government of Bengal (offg.).



The Calcutta Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1921.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Political.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 16150P.—The 14th November 1921.—His Excellency the Right Honourable Rufus Daniel Isaacs, P.C., G.C.B., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., K.C.V.O., Earl of Reading, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, accompanied by Her Excellency the Countess of Reading, C.I., G.B.E., will arrive at Howrah station platform No. 6, at 10 A.M. (Calcutta time) on Saturday, the 3rd December 1921. A Guard of Honour of Indian Infantry will be drawn up on the platform.

2. Their Excellencies will be received on alighting from the train by His Excellency the Governor of Bengal and the Countess of Ronaldshay. At the same moment a salute of 31 guns will be fired from the ramparts of Fort William.

3. His Excellency the Governor of Bengal will present the following gentlemen, who will be present on the platform:—

- The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.
- The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.
- The Magistrate of Howrah.
- The Inspector-General of Police, Bengal.
- The Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.
- The Agent of the East Indian Railway.
- The Chairman, Howrah Municipality.
- The Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.
- An Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor.

4. His Excellency the Viceroy, after inspecting the Guard of Honour, will drive to "Belvedere," escorted by His Excellency the Governor-General's Body Guard, the Calcutta Light Horse and squadron of Indian Cavalry.

5. The following will be the order of the procession:—

- | | | |
|----------------|-----|--|
| 1st Detachment | ... | Governor-General's Body Guard. |
| 1st | .. | Calcutta Light Horse. |
| 1st carriage | ... | His Excellency the Viceroy.
Her Excellency the Countess of Reading.
Military Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy.
Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy.
Carriage Escort of the Body Guard. |
| 2nd carriage | ... | The Chief Secretary, Bengal Government.
Private Secretary to the Viceroy.
Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy.
Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy. |
| 2nd Detachment | ... | Governor-General's Body Guard.
Squadron of Indian Cavalry. |

6. The route will be via Howrah Bridge, Strand Road, Fairlie Place, Clive Street, Dalhousie Square North, Dalhousie Square East, Old Court House Street, Government Place East, Red Road, Casuarina Avenue, Jail Road, Bhowanipur Road and Alipur Bridge. The route will be lined by troops from Howrah Railway Station to the junction of Government Place East, and Esplanade East under the orders of the General Officer Commanding, Presidency and Assam District.

7. A Guard of Honour of British Infantry will be present opposite the grand staircase at "Belvedere" and, as the carriage of His Excellency the Viceroy draws up, will salute.

8. At "Belvedere" there will assemble not later than 10 A.M. (Calcutta time) all Civil, Naval and Military officers of Government at the Presidency, who may be present at Calcutta. Consular representatives of Foreign Governments in Calcutta, Ruling Chiefs and Noblemen of Bengal, Members of the Council of State and Legislative Assembly representing Bengal, and other gentlemen on the Government House list, who are desirous of attending, are also invited to be present.

Admission to "Belvedere" grounds, except to officers in uniform, will be by ticket only, for which application should be made to the Under-Secretary, Political Department, Writers' Buildings, not later than the 25th November.

9. Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Reading will be received at the foot of the grand staircase by His Excellency the Governor of Bengal and the General Officer Commanding, Presidency and Assam District.

10. After the inspection of the Guard of Honour, His Excellency the Viceroy, accompanied by His Excellency the Governor and followed by Her Excellency the Countess of Reading and the Countess of Ronaldshay will proceed to the Lawn where the formalities of a public arrival will take place. The flag at "Belvedere" will be hoisted and a salute of 31 guns will be fired from the ramparts of Fort William. His Excellency the Governor will present the Chief Justice, the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, the members of the Governor's Executive Council and Ministers, and the Chief Justice will present the Puisne Judges of the High Court and the Advocate-General.

Bengal. Other high officials and others assembled on the Lawn will then be presented to His Excellency the Viceroy as follows:—

- (a) Ruling Chiefs and Noblemen by His Excellency the Governor.
- (b) Consuls-General and Consuls *de carrière* by His Excellency the Governor.
- (c) President of the Bengal Legislative Council, Member of the Board of Revenue, Commissioner of the Presidency Division, Secretaries to Government and Principal Heads of Departments by His Excellency the Governor.
- (d) Staff Officers and Officers Commanding Units by the General Officer Commanding Presidency and Assam District.
- (e) Roman Catholic Archbishop of Calcutta, The Sheriff of Calcutta; President, Chamber of Commerce; Vice-President, British Indian Association; Master, Calcutta Trades Association, and President, National Chamber of Commerce (by His Excellency the Governor).
- (f) Guests by the Private Secretary to the Governor and the Comptroller, Viceroy's Household.

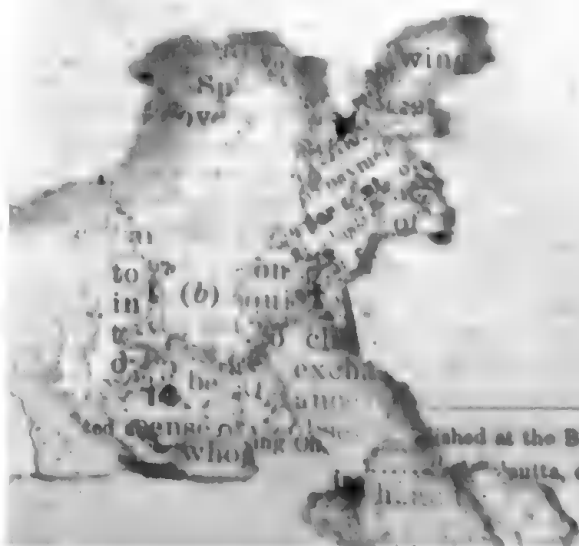
11. Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Reading, accompanied by His Excellency the Governor of Bengal and the Countess of Ronaldshay and their respective Staffs, will then leave the Lawn.

12. Levee dress will be worn by Civil Officers, Full Dress cloth or Field Service uniform, by Military officers. Gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform will wear Morning Dress.

A. CASSELLS,

Chief Secretary

to the Government of Bengal (offg.).





The Calcutta Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1921.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Political.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 16814 P.—The 24th November 1921.—Whereas the Governor in Council is of opinion that the association at present known by the name of the Bengal National Volunteers Corps interferes with the administration of the law and with the maintenance of law and order:

It is hereby declared by the Governor in Council under section 16 of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908, as amended by the Devolution Act, 1920, that the said association is an unlawful association within the meaning of Part II of the said Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Published at the Bank Depot of the Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings,
City of Calcutta, on the 24th November 1921.



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EXTRAORDINARY.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1921.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Political.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 16744 P.—The 24th November 1921.—Whereas the Governor in Council is of opinion that the association known by the name of the "Bangiya Swaraj Sevak Samiti" and in English as the "Bengal National Service Volunteers" in the Rangpur district in the Presidency of Bengal interferes with the administration of the law and with the maintenance of law and order:

It is hereby declared by the Governor in Council under section 16 of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908, as amended by the Devolution Act, 1920, that the said association is an unlawful association within the meaning of Part II of the said Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908.

H. L. STEPHENSON, .

Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1921.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Political.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 17235 P.—The 30th November 1921.—Under section 2 (1) of the Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act, 1911, the Governor of Bengal in Council, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, is pleased to declare the district of Howrah, in the Presidency of Bengal, to be a proclaimed area.

H. L. STEPHENSON.

*Chief Secretary
to the Government of Bengal.*

Published at the Book Depot of the Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings
City of Calcutta on the 30th November 1921.



The Calcutta Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1921.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Political.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 17834 P.—The 5th December 1921.—Whereas the Governor in Council is of opinion that the associations at present known by the names of the "Swaraj Sevak Sangha" and the "Seva Samiti" in the Rajshahi district in the Presidency of Bengal interfere with the administration of the law and with the maintenance of law and order:

It is hereby declared by the Governor in Council under section 16 of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908, as amended by the Devolution Act, 1920, that the said associations are unlawful associations within the meaning of Part II of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Published at the Bank Depot of the Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings,
Calcutta, on the 5th December 1921.



The Calcutta Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1921.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Miscellaneous.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 19514 Mis.—The 23rd December 1921.—Under section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, XXVI of 1881, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that Wednesday, the 28th December 1921, shall be a public holiday on account of the opening of the Victoria Memorial by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on that day.

A. MARR.

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1921.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Under the Fundamental Rules, made by the Secretary of State in Council under section 96B of the Government of India Act, and published on pages 481—506, Part I-A, of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 23rd November 1921, the following rules have been made by the Government of Bengal, and are published for general information.

A. MARR,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 19426 F., dated the 23rd December 1921.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 10 read with rule 5 of the Fundamental Rules, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules prescribing the form in which medical certificates of fitness for service under the local Government should be prepared, and the officers by whom they should be signed.

1. A medical certificate of fitness for Government service shall be in the following form:—

"I hereby certify that I have examined A. B., a candidate for employment in the _____ and cannot discover that _____ disease, constitutional weakness or infirmity, except _____ under this a disqualification for the office of _____ age is, according to _____ own _____ years, and by appearance about _____

_____ certificate shall be signed by a commissioned Government, or by a medical officer in _____ position, provided that—

_____ of a female candidate, the local Government _____ certificate shall be signed by any _____ and _____

(2) in the case of a candidate for appointment to a post on pay not exceeding fifty rupees, the appointing authority may accept a certificate signed by any officer, irrespective of his medical qualifications.

3. No medical certificate is necessary upon a Government servant being promoted from inferior to superior service, whether the previous inferior service was qualifying or not.

No. 19427 F., dated the 23rd December 1921.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 44 read with rule 5 of the Fundamental Rules, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules governing the grant of travelling allowances to officers under the administrative control of the local Government.

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE RULES.

DEFINITIONS.

In these rules :—

(a) *Actual travelling expenses* means the actual cost of transporting a Government servant with his servants and personal luggage, including charges for ferry and other tolls and for carriage of camp equipment if necessary. It does not include charges for hotels, travellers' bungalows or refreshments or for the carriage of stores or conveyances or for presents to coachmen and the like; or any allowance for such incidental losses or expenses as the breakage of crockery, wear and tear of furniture and the employment of additional servants.

(b) *Camp equipage* means the apparatus for moving a camp.

(c) *Camp equipment* means tents and the requisites for pitching and furnishing them or, where tents are not carried, such articles of camp furniture as it may be necessary, in the interests of the public service, for a Government servant to take with him on tour.

(d) *Competent authority*, in relation to the exercise of any power, means the Local Government or any authority to which the power is delegated by or under these rules.

(e) *Day* means a calendar day, beginning and ending at midnight; but an absence from headquarters which does not exceed twenty-four hours shall be reckoned for all purposes as one day, at whatever hours the absence begins or ends.

(f) *Family* means a Government servant's wife, legitimate children and step-children, residing with and wholly dependent upon him. Except in rule 85, it includes in addition his parents and minor brothers, if residing with and wholly dependent upon him. Not more than one wife is included under these rules.

(g) *Hill Station* means any place which the authority may declare to be a hill station.

Note.—The entire district of Darjeeling is a hill station.

(h) *Holiday* means :—

(a) a holiday prescribed in section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, and

(b) in relation to any particular office, a day on which such office is closed by the Government or the Local Government.

(i) *Public conveyance* means a train, steamer or other conveyance which plies regularly for the conveyance of passengers.

(j) *Transfer* means the movement of a Government servant from one headquarter station in which he is employed to another such station, either

- (a) to take up the duties of a new post; or
- (b) in consequence of a change of his headquarters.

CHAPTER I.—Grades of Government Servants.

Section I.—Distribution into grades.

1. For the purpose of calculating travelling allowance, Government servants are divided into four grades, as follows:—

- (a) The first grade includes all Government servants in receipt of pay exceeding Rs. 600.
- (b) The second grade includes all Government servants in receipt of pay exceeding Rs. 125 but not exceeding Rs. 600.
- (c) The third grade includes all Government servants in superior service, except forest guards, in receipt of pay not exceeding Rs. 125.
- (d) The fourth grade includes forest guards and all Government servants in inferior service.

NOTE.—Any individual Government servant who held, prior to the introduction of these rules, a post on progressive pay and was included, in view of the maximum pay of such post, in a grade higher than that to which he is entitled under this rule, shall not be reduced in grade unless he is reduced to a lower post.

2. A competent authority may, for reasons which should be recorded, order that any Government servant or class of Government servants shall be included in a grade higher than that prescribed in rule 1.

3. A Government servant in transit from one post to another ranks in the grade to which the lower of the two posts would entitle him.

4. A Government servant whose whole time is not retained for the public service, or who is remunerated wholly or partly by fees, ranks in such grade as a competent authority may declare.

Special concessions.

Government servants in transit from one post to another.

Part-time Government servants, etc.

CHAPTER II.—The different kinds of Travelling Allowance.

Section II.—General.

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General rule.

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cost of travelling.

This chapter explain the nature of these methods of calculating them. The circumstances in which they are drawn are particular

Section III.—Permanent travelling allowance.**Conditions of grant.**

6. A permanent monthly travelling allowance may be granted by a competent authority to any Government servant whose duties require him to travel extensively. Such an allowance is granted in lieu of all other forms of travelling allowance for journeys within the Government servant's sphere of duty and is drawn all the year round, whether the Government servant is absent from his headquarters or not.

When inadmissible.

7. A permanent travelling allowance cannot be drawn during joining time nor, unless in any case it be otherwise expressly provided in these rules, during any period for which travelling allowance of any other kind is drawn. Its drawal during leave is governed by rules made under fundamental rule 93.

Combination of posts.

8. When a Government servant holds, either substantively or in an officiating capacity, two or more posts to each of which a permanent travelling allowance is attached, he may be granted such permanent travelling allowance, not exceeding the total of all the allowances, as the competent authority may consider to be necessary in order to cover the travelling expenses which he has to incur.

Section IV.—Conveyance and horse allowance.**Conditions of grant.**

9. A competent authority may grant, on such conditions as it thinks fit to impose, a monthly conveyance or horse allowance to any Government servant who is required to travel extensively at or within a short distance from his headquarters under conditions which do not render him eligible for daily allowance. The competent authority should also decide at the time of granting the allowance if a Government servant should give, for purposes of audit, a certificate of possession of a means of conveyance.

When drawn.

10. Except as otherwise provided in these rules and unless the authority sanctioning it otherwise direct, a conveyance or horse allowance is drawn all the year round, is not forfeited during absence from headquarters and may be drawn in addition to any other travelling allowance admissible under these rules; provided that a Government servant, who is in receipt of a conveyance allowance specifically granted for the upkeep of a motor-car or motor-cycle, shall not draw mileage or daily allowance for a journey by the motor-car or motor-cycle, except on such conditions as the authority which sanctions the conveyance allowance may prescribe.

During leave and joining time.

11. A conveyance or horse allowance may not be drawn during joining time. Its drawal during leave is governed by rules made under fundamental rule 93.

Section V.—Mileage.**Sub-section (I).****Definition.**

12. A mileage allowance is on the distance travelled, whether by land or by water, of a particular journey.

Principles of calculation.

13. (a) For the purpose of mileage allowance, a journey between two places is performed by the shortest or the cheapest route or by the cheapest of such routes, whichever is the shortest; provided that, when there is a difference between the shortest and the cheapest route, the difference is not greater than the cost of the shortest route.

(b) The shortest route is that by which the traveller can most speedily reach his destination by the ordinary modes of travelling. In case of doubt, a competent authority may decide which shall be regarded as the shortest of two or more routes.

(c) If a Government servant travels by a route which is not the shortest but is cheaper than the shortest, his mileage allowance should be calculated on the route actually used.

14. A competent authority may, for special reasons which should be recorded, permit mileage allowance to be calculated on a route other than the shortest or cheapest provided that the journey is actually performed by such route. Where, however, this concession is allowed because the shortest route was impracticable for travelling at the time the journey was performed, the competent authority should obtain and record a certificate from the Collector of the district that no shorter route was practicable than that which was adopted.

Special concessions.

15. The point in any station at which a journey is held to commence or end is the chief public office or such other point as may be fixed for the purpose by a competent authority.

Point of commencement and end of journey.

NOTE 1.—When an officer travels from, or to, a place which is the headquarters of a police-station, his journey should, for the purposes of calculating travelling allowance, be held to commence from, or end at, the police-station.

NOTE 2.—The Court-house of the Chief Local Executive Authority should be considered as the point from which a journey is held to commence or at which it is held to end.

16. Mileage allowance is differently calculated, as shown in the following rules, according as the journey is, or could be, made by railway, by steamer or by road.

Different rates for different classes of journey.

Sub-section (II).—Mileage allowances for journeys by railway.

17. For the purpose of calculating mileage allowance, Government servants when travelling by railway are considered to be entitled to class accommodation according to the following scale:—

Classes of accommodation for which Government servants are considered to be eligible.

(a) A Government servant of the first grade.—Accommodation of the highest class, by whatever name it may be called, provided on the railway by which he travels.

(b) A Government servant of the second grade.—Second or, if the line by which he travels provides no second class accommodation on any train, highest class.

(c) A Government servant of the third grade.—

(i) If travelling on the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway or the Siliguri-Kissenganj extension

or other railway which provides first class accommodation on which stop at the stations to which he is travelling, including the Siliguri extension;—

first class only, lower class, and second class if his rank is below 50 and third class if it is 50 or above.

(ii) If travelling on any other railway which provides first class accommodation on which stop at the stations to which he is travelling, including the Siliguri extension;—

(d) *A Government servant of the fourth grade.*—The lowest class, whether it be called lower, third or fourth.

NOTE.—The expression "where there are two classes only" in this rule is to be taken as meaning where only two such classes are provided in the general passenger trains of the railway concerned.

Special concessions.

18. A competent authority may, for special reasons which should be recorded, declare any particular Government servant or class of Government servants to be entitled to accommodation of a higher class than that prescribed for his grade in clause (b), (c) or (d) of rule 17.

Rate of mileage allowance.

19. The mileage allowance admissible to a Government servant of the first, second or third grade is double the fare of the class in which he is entitled to accommodation. The mileage allowance admissible to a Government servant of the fourth grade is the fare of the lowest class.

Where the class to which the Government servant is entitled is not provided on the train.

20. If a Government servant of the second or third grade actually travels by a train which does not provide the class of accommodation to which he is entitled under rule 17, he may be allowed to draw the mileage allowance of the next higher class, provided that the controlling officer attaches to his travelling allowance bill a certificate that it was necessary in the public interest that he should travel by that train. This concession does not apply to a Government servant of the third grade whose pay is less than Rs. 50 and who travels on a line which provides intermediate class accommodation on one or more of its trains but not on the particular train on which he travels, if there be third class accommodation on that train. Such a Government servant is restricted to mileage allowance calculated for intermediate class accommodation.

Through booking.

21. When through booking involves the payment, for part of a journey, of rates for accommodation of a class higher than that to which the Government servant concerned is entitled, the Government servant may draw mileage allowance based on the higher rates for that part of the journey.

Sub-section (III).—Mileage allowances for journeys by sea or river in a steamer.

Classes of accommodation to which Government servants are considered to be entitled.

22. For the purpose of calculating mileage allowance for journeys by sea or river in a steamer, Government servants are considered to be entitled to class accommodation according to the following scale:—

(a) *A Government servant of the first grade.*—Highest class;

(b) *A Government servant of the second grade.*—If there be two classes on the steamer, the higher class;

if there be more than two classes, the second class.

(c) *A Government servant of the third grade.*—If there be two classes, the higher class;

if there be three classes, the second class;

if there be four classes, the third class.

Provided that a Government servant's mileage allowance shall not exceed Rs. 100 per month or Rs. 10 per day.

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(d) *A Government servant of the fourth grade.—Lowest class.*

NOTE.—A steam vessel of more than 90 tons gross tonnage, or one of whatever size which belongs to a regular steamer service for the conveyance of passengers at fixed fares is "a steamer" for the purpose of regulating travelling allowances.

23. The mileage allowance admissible to a Government servant of the first, second or third grade is double the fare of the class in which he is entitled to accommodation. The mileage allowance admissible to a Government servant of the fourth grade is the fare of the lowest class.

In cases where the steamer company has two rates of fare, one inclusive and one exclusive of diet, the word "fare" in this rule should be held to mean fare exclusive of diet.

24. In cases of doubt or in which, owing to the arrangement of classes on a steamer, the provisions of rule 22 if strictly construed involve hardship, a competent authority may decide, for journeys generally or for particular journeys, to what class of accommodation a Government servant is entitled; and whether, if a concession is sanctioned, he should be granted the full allowance admissible for the higher class in which he is permitted to travel.

25. The rules in this sub-section apply to Government servants who cross a river or arm of the sea by steamer in the course of a journey, unless such crossing occurs during a railway journey and the charge for it is included in the railway fare. In the latter case, the crossing is treated as part of the railway journey.

26. If suitable accommodation on a Government vessel is offered to a Government servant, he is entitled to travelling allowance under rule 141 and not to mileage allowance. It is not open to him to refuse to accept such accommodation and to draw mileage allowance.

Sub-section (iv).—Mileage allowance for journeys by road.

27. For the purpose of these rules, travelling by road includes travelling by sea or river in any vessel other than a steamer and travelling by canal.

28. (a) For journeys by road, mileage allowance is calculated at the following rates for each mile travelled:—

- A Government servant of the first grade—8 annas.*
- A Government servant of the second grade—4 annas.*
- A Government servant of the third grade—2 annas; and*
- A Government servant of the fourth grade—1 anna.*

(b) When a Government servant travels within the territories administered by a local Government which has fixed special rates, Government servants under its jurisdiction must draw mileage allowance at those rates.

It is admissible to an officer performing journeys by rail, if any public interest is served by him, to be carried by rail, if any public interest is served by him, if he has been served had the officer travelled by rail, or inspection en route, etc. The allowance is to be set forth in the travelling allowance.

may, for special reasons to be recorded, be granted to a Government servant or to a Government servant's family, mileage allowance at a rate higher than that provided in rule 28.

allowance for journeys by rail, to be calculated from the total distance travelled, from the place of departure to the place of destination.

Rates of mileage allowance.

Special concessions.

Crossing a river or arm of the sea.

Travelling by Government steamer.

Definition of travelling by road.

Ordinary mileage rates.

Special rates fixed by local Governments.

Special concessions.

Treatment of fractions of a mile.

Section VI.—Daily allowance.

Definition.

31. A daily allowance is a uniform allowance for each day of absence from headquarters, which is intended to cover the ordinary daily charges incurred by a Government servant in consequence of such absence.

NOTE.—For absence from headquarters not exceeding 24 hours beginning and ending in different calendar days, a Government servant is restricted to one day's daily allowance, which may be exchanged for mileage, rail fare or steamer fare under the provision of rule 58.

General rule as to drawing of daily allowance.

32. Unless in any case it be otherwise expressly provided in these rules, a daily allowance may be drawn while on tour by every Government servant whose duties require that he should travel, and may not be drawn except while on tour.

Rates of daily allowance.

33. (a) Daily allowances are drawn on the following scale:—

- (i) A Government servant of the first grade—Rs. 5.
- (ii) A Government servant of the second grade—As. 4 for every Rs. 25 or fraction of Rs. 25 of his pay, subject to a maximum of Rs. 3.
- (iii) A Government servant of the third grade—As. 2 for every Rs. 12½ or fraction of Rs. 12½ of his pay, subject to a minimum of As. 4.
- (iv) A Government servant of the fourth grade—As. 3 if he travels in more than one province and As. 2 if he travels in one province only.

(b) When a Government servant travels within the territories administered by a local Government which has fixed special rates of daily allowance for Government servants under its administrative control, he must draw daily allowance at the rate so fixed for his grade.

NOTE.—Any individual Government servant who held, prior to the introduction of these rules, a post on progressive pay and was entitled to calculate his daily allowance on the maximum pay of such post, shall retain this privilege unless he is reduced to a lower post.

Special provisions.

34. A competent authority may, for reasons which should be recorded and on such conditions as it may think fit to impose, sanction for any Government servant or class of Government servants a daily allowance higher or lower than that prescribed in rule 33.

Section VII.—Actual expenses.

Actual expenses not admissible except under specific rule.

35. Unless in any case it be otherwise expressly provided in these rules, no Government servant is entitled to be provided with means of conveyance by or at the expense of Government, or to draw travelling allowance on the actual cost or part of the actual cost.

CHAPTER III.—Travelling for different classes.

Section V.

Travelling allowance calculated with reference to the purpose of the journey.

36. The travelling allowance for any journey shall be calculated to the nearest paise of the rate laid down in this section.

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37. Unless in any case it be otherwise expressly provided in these rules, a Government servant making a journey for any purpose is not entitled to recover from Government the cost of transporting his family or his personal luggage, conveyances, tents and camp equipage.

Recovery of cost of transporting personal luggage etc.

38. A competent authority may, by general or special order, direct that the ordinary rates of daily allowance or mileage allowance or both shall be increased either in a definite ratio or in any other suitable manner for any or all Government servants travelling in any specified locality in which travelling is unusually expensive.

Higher rates for journeys in expensive localities.

39. When a Government servant of a grade lower than the first grade is required by the order of a superior authority to travel by special means of conveyance, the cost of which exceeds the amount of the daily allowance or mileage allowance admissible to him under the ordinary rules, he may draw the actual cost of travelling in lieu of such daily or mileage allowance. The bill for the actual cost must be supported by a certificate, signed by the superior authority and countersigned by the controlling officer, that the use of the special means of conveyance was absolutely necessary and specifying the circumstances which rendered it necessary.

Journeys by special conveyance.

NOTE.—It is not intended that any general orders should be given or that any general practice should prevail allowing a certain class of officials actual expenses for all journeys performed. The fact that travelling in any particular locality is unusually expensive does not warrant the indiscriminate use of this rule.

40. A Government servant of the fourth grade, when travelling by steamer, may draw, in addition to mileage allowance, daily allowance at double the rate ordinarily admissible to him: provided that, whatever be the nature of other journeys which may be combined with the steamer journey, no further daily allowance may be drawn for any day for which this double allowance is drawn.

A Government servant of the fourth grade travelling by steamer.

Section IX.—Journey on Tour.

Sub-section (I).—General Rules.

41. The headquarters of a Government servant shall be in such place as a competent authority may prescribe.

Definition of headquarters.

42. A competent authority may define the limits of the sphere of duty of any Government servant.

Limits of sphere of duty.

43. A Government servant is on tour when absent on duty from his headquarters either within or, with proper sanction, beyond his sphere of duty. For the purposes of this section, a journey to a hill station is not treated as a journey on tour.

Definition of tour.

NOTE.—A Superintendent or a police officer is not held to be on tour when he is on duty in one day, or for two or more consecutive nights at stations or posts.

Superintendent of Police is not held to be on tour—

ies in one day, or for two or more consecutive nights at stations or posts.

office-stations. It does not apply in case of absence, in looking after a more than five miles from their

at authority may decide absence on duty for the

impose such restriction on the duration and frequency of tours.

Restrictions on the duration and frequency of tours.

Government servants who are not entitled to travelling allowance for journeys on tour.

46. If a competent authority declares that the pay of a particular Government servant or class of Government servants has been so fixed as to compensate for the cost of all journeys, other than journeys by rail or steamer, within the Government servant's sphere of duty, such a Government servant may draw no travelling allowance for such journeys. He may, however, draw mileage allowance, or, if he be in inferior service, travelling allowance under rule 60, for journeys by rail or steamer. When travelling on duty, with proper sanction, beyond his sphere of duty, he may draw travelling allowance calculated under the ordinary rules for the entire journey, including such part of it as is within his sphere of duty.

General principles on which travelling allowance is drawn for journeys on tour.

47. The travelling allowance drawn by a Government servant on tour ordinarily takes the shape of either permanent travelling allowance or daily allowance, if either of these is admissible to him. Permanent travelling allowance and daily allowance may, however, in certain circumstances be exchanged for mileage allowance or for the whole or part of the actual cost of travelling. In certain other circumstances actual cost may be drawn in addition to daily allowance or for journeys for which no daily allowance is admissible.

Carriage of tents supplied by Government.

48. (a) A competent authority may prescribe the scale of Government tents to be supplied to any Government servant or class of Government servants for office or, if it think fit, for personal use.

(b) When such tents are used by a Government servant on tour for office purposes only, they may be carried at Government expense.

When used partly for office and partly for private purposes, the Government servant must, except as provided in rule 63, pay half the cost of carriage. When used wholly for private purposes, the Government servant must, except as provided in rule 63, pay the entire cost of carriage.

Sub-section (II).—Government servants in receipt of permanent travelling allowance.

Actual expenses in addition to or in exchange for permanent travelling allowance.

49. A permanent travelling allowance is intended to cover the cost of all journeys within the sphere of duty of the Government servant who draws it, and such Government servant may not draw any other travelling allowance in place of, or in addition to, permanent travelling allowance for such journeys; provided that—

(1) A Government servant of the fourth grade and any other class of Government servants to which a competent authority may extend this concession may draw, in addition to permanent travelling allowance, single fares by rail, and

(2) a competent authority, in special order, permit Government servants in the sphere of duty of a single district to draw travelling allowance in exchange for the actual expenses of public conveyance for his permanent period of duty, and

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50. When a Government servant in receipt of permanent travelling allowance travels on duty, with proper sanction, beyond his sphere of duty, he may draw mileage allowance for the entire journey, including such part of it as is within his sphere of duty, and may draw, in addition, permanent travelling allowance for any day of his absence for which he does not draw mileage allowance. This rule does not apply to a Government servant who travels beyond his sphere of duty in the course of a journey from one place within that sphere to another such place, or to a Government servant who makes, by road alone, a journey not exceeding 20 miles.

Mileage allowance in exchange for permanent travelling allowance.

Sub-section (III).—Government servants not in receipt of permanent travelling allowance.

Sub-division 1.—Daily allowance.

51. Except where otherwise expressly provided in these rules, a Government servant not in receipt of permanent travelling allowance draws travelling allowance for journeys on tour in the shape of daily allowance.

General rule.

52. Daily allowance may not be drawn except during absence from headquarters on duty. A period of absence from headquarters begins when a Government servant actually leaves his headquarters and ends when he actually returns to the place in which his headquarters are situated, whether he halts there or not.

Drawn during absence from headquarters on duty.

53. Daily allowance may not be drawn for any day on which a Government servant does not reach a point outside a radius of five miles from his headquarters or return to his headquarters from a similar point, even though the distance travelled over may be more than five miles.

Distance to be travelled before daily allowance is admissible.

NOTE.—This rule applies to cases where the officer comes to a halt without reaching a distance exceeding five miles from headquarters. But it does not apply when the journey is continued without interruption to a point more than five miles distant from headquarters, even though at the expiration (midnight) of the day on which he started he has not yet reached such a point.

54. Subject to the conditions laid down in rules 55 and 56, daily allowance may be drawn during a halt on tour or on a holiday occurring during a tour.

Halts on tour.

NOTE.—Daily allowance is inadmissible unless the Government servant is actually, and not merely constructively, in camp, and also when he takes casual leave while on tour.

55. Daily allowance may not be drawn for a continuous halt of more than ten days at any one place; provided that a competent authority may grant general or individual exemptions from the operation of this rule, on such conditions as it thinks fit, if it is satisfied—

- (a) that prolonged halts are necessary in the interests of the service, and
- (b) that the necessity for the maintenance of the camp or, where no camp equipment is available, the necessity for the maintenance of the camp, after the first ten days, to be borne upon the halting Government servant.

of rules 53, 54 and 55 :—

It of ten days' duration, the halt shall be regarded as the Government servant's temporary headquarters.

unless terminated by an order from the Government servant's superior authority or a permanent halting place.

(c) In calculating the duration of a halt, any day on which the Government servant travels or halts at a distance from the halting place exceeding five miles shall be excluded. On such a day the Government servant may draw daily allowance or exchange it for mileage allowance if admissible.

Sub-division 2.—Mileage allowance and actual expenses in place of or in addition to daily allowance.

Exchange of daily allowance for mileage allowance during the whole period of a tour.

57. A competent authority may, by general or special order and on such condition as it thinks fit to impose, permit any Government servant or class of Government servants to draw mileage allowance instead of daily allowance for the whole period of any absence from headquarters, if it considers that the nature of the Government servant's duty is such that daily allowance is not sufficient to cover his travelling expenses.

Exchange of daily allowance for mileage allowance on particular journeys.

58. (a) Subject to any conditions which a competent authority may by general or special order impose, a Government servant in superior service may exchange his daily allowance for mileage allowance on any day on which—

- (i) he travels by railway or steamer or both, or
- (ii) he travels more than 20 miles by road;

provided that, if a continuous journey extend over more than one day, the exchange must be made for all such days and not for a part only of them.

NOTE.—Short journeys within a radius of five miles from headquarters may not be added to other journeys, when calculating the distance travelled by road or the amount of mileage allowance admissible for road journeys.

(b) When a journey by road is combined with a journey by railway or steamer under clause (a) (i) of this rule—

(i) Mileage allowance may be drawn on account of such combined journey, but mileage in respect of the road journey is limited to the amount of daily allowance unless the journey by road exceeds 20 miles, and

(ii) unless such journey by road be a journey to or from the Government servant's headquarters, mileage allowance shall be calculated on the distance actually travelled, without regard to the points fixed by or under rule 15.

59. Subject to any conditions which a competent authority may by general or special order impose, a non-gazetted ministerial or a menial Government servant may, for any day on which he travels, draw mileage allowance under a certificate from the authority to whom he is required to do so, exchange his daily allowance for mileage allowance.

Travelling allowance admissible to a Government servant in inferior service.

60. The following conditions shall apply to Government servant in inferior service—

- (a) For a journey by rail mileage allowance in addition to daily allowance;
- (b) For a journey by steamer or railway and road mileage allowance under rule 58 (a);
- (c) For a journey by road mileage allowance under rule 58 (a) (ii).

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- (d) For a journey by road combined with a journey by railway or by steamer, he may draw mileage allowance, limited as in rule 58 (b) (i) except as provided in rule 59, for the road journey, in addition to the allowances admissible under clause (a) or (b) of this rule.

61. A competent authority may permit any Government servant, who is compelled by a sudden emergency to leave his camp and travel rapidly on duty to a place more than 20 miles distant, to draw, in addition to mileage allowance, the actual cost of maintaining his camp, whether the camp be moved or not; provided that the amount of actual cost drawn shall not exceed the daily allowance of his grade.

Actual expenses of maintaining camp during a sudden journey away from it.

62. A Government servant entitled to daily allowance, whose sphere of duty extends over a whole province, may, when making a journey of more than 100 miles to the first or from the last camp of an extensive tour, recover, in lieu of the daily allowance admissible for the days occupied by such journey, the whole necessary cost of the journey, including the cost of transportation of camp equipment and of servants, horses, motor cars, motor cycles, bicycles and private baggage on such scale as a competent authority may prescribe.

Actual expenses on first and last journey of an extensive tour.

63. (a) When a competent authority is satisfied that it is in the interests of the public service that a particular Government servant on tour should send his horses, camels, motor cars, motor cycles, bicycles or camp equipment by railway or steamer, or by country craft when no steamer service exist capable of conveying the goods or animals, or when such means of carriage is cheaper or more expeditious, it may, by special order in each case, permit him to recover, in addition to mileage allowance or daily allowance or both, the actual cost or part of the actual cost of transporting them.

Actual expenses of conveying camp equipment, etc.

NOTE 1.—In the case of a motor car, the cost of transporting a chauffeur or cleaner, and for each horse the cost of transporting one eye and one grass-cutting may be drawn.

NOTE 2.—The term "motor cycle" in this rule includes a side-car.

NOTE 3.—The application of this rule is restricted to journeys on tour.

NOTE 4.—Cost of carriage of bicycles by rail is admissible under this rule to officers on tour within a district when it is necessary for the officer to arrive at his destination ready equipped for a further journey.

NOTE 5.—This rule refers primarily to private motor cars. The cost of carriage of Government motor cars is contingent expenditure.

(b) A competent authority may by general or special order prescribe limitations on the weight of camp equipment and the number of conveyances and animals to be carried at Government expense under clause (a) of this rule by a particular Government servant or class of Government servants.

Following provisions are applicable to—

men of the railway police;

Government servant or class of Government servants whose duties involve constant travel, to whom a competent authority may direct that these provisions be applicable.

Government servants whose duties require them to travel constantly by railway.

When a Government servant makes a journey

he shall be entitled to pass under the free baggage allowance or to the fares for baggage in excess of the free allowance.

- (ii) He may draw daily allowance for any day on which he is absent from his headquarters for more than eight consecutive hours.
- (iii) He may not exchange for mileage allowance the allowances admissible under sub-clauses (i) and (ii) of this rule.
- (iv) If he combines with a railway journey a journey by steamer or road, he may, if he travels to a place distant at least five miles from the point where he leaves the railway or returns to the railway from a place similarly distant, draw mileage allowance for the journey by steamer or road, in addition to daily allowance, if any, admissible under this rule or under rule 40; provided that the time spent on the journey by steamer or road shall be deducted in calculating the duration of his absence from his headquarters.

Sub-division (3).—Travelling allowance admissible for journeys and halts within five miles of headquarters.

Conveyance hire.

65. A competent authority may, by general or special order, permit any Government servant or class of Government servants to draw the actual cost of hiring a conveyance on a journey for which no travelling allowance is admissible under these rules.

NOTE.—When conveyance hire is granted under this rule, daily allowance under rule 54 is inadmissible.

Ferry charges, tolls and railway fare.

66. A Government servant travelling on duty within five miles of his headquarters is entitled to recover the actual amounts which he may spend in payment of ferry and other tolls and fares for journeys by railway or other public conveyance.

NOTE.—If an officer while halting at headquarters and drawing allowance under rule 67 makes a journey of five miles or less, returning the same day to headquarters, he may be granted allowances under both this rule and rule 67 subject to the restriction that the total sum received shall not exceed the daily allowance.

Actual expenses of maintaining camp equipment during a halt at headquarters.

67. On the following conditions and any other conditions which it may think fit to impose, a competent authority may, by general or special order, permit any Government servant or class of Government servants to recover the actual cost of maintaining camp equipment during a halt at headquarters or within five miles of headquarters or during the interval between the Government servant's departure from or arrival at headquarters and that of his camp equipment:—

- (a) The amount drawn, together with the amount recovered under rule 67, shall not exceed the daily allowance.
- (b) The period of the halt granted should not exceed 14 days on duty from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. and 10 nights should not exceed 14 days.
- (c) The Government servant shall maintain a page of camp equipment.

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the amount drawn. In the case of a non-gazetted or a menial servant, the head of the office must certify that such maintenance was necessary.

NOTE.—The actual expense of keeping up camp equipage during halts at headquarters is the difference between the actual outlay incurred by an officer in maintaining the equipage during that time and the outlay he would incur if he could discharge it and had nothing to do with it till he wanted it again. Interest on capital outlay, and charges on account of depreciation and repairs as well as the upkeep of horses, palkies, etc., used only for the conveyance of the officer on his marches, and the cost of maintaining private conveyances of any sort cannot be reckoned in "actual expenses" of keeping up camp equipage.

Sub-section (iv).—Special rules for high officials.

68. With the exception of the officers of his personal staff, the Governor of Bengal controls his own travelling expenses and those of his household. They are paid out of the contract allowance for household charges.

69. When a Government servant for whom special railway accommodation is provided or who is entitled, under these rules, to reserve railway accommodation by requisition, travels in such reserved accommodation on tour:—

High officials travelling by reserved railway accommodation.

(a) The entire cost of haulage is borne by Government.

(b) Unless it be otherwise expressly provided in this sub-section—

(i) the Government servant must pay the usual fares for any persons travelling with him in the reserved accommodation and, if Government pays full tariff rates for the reserved accommodation, such fares must be credited to Government;

(ii) if the Government servant desires additional accommodation for his staff or luggage, he must make arrangements with the railway administration for the provision of such accommodation, the haulage and other charges being met at his expense or, in the case of His Excellency the Governor, from his contract allowance;

(iii) unless otherwise specifically provided in these rules, the Government servant is entitled to draw no travelling allowance for the journey unless he be entitled to permanent travelling allowance.

70. A member of the executive council of the Governor, when travelling on tour, may recover the cost of motor car under the conditions specified in the Local Government is satisfied that the Local Government is satisfied that the member has, apart from the cost of the particular tour or in hiring a conveyance or to an appreciable extent of carriage. The executive council of the Governor, Local Legislative Council, to a first class railway carriage, and

to the conveyance of all their personal luggage at the public expense, whether taken in the luggage van of the train to which the reserved carriage is attached or sent by any other trains.

When travelling by road or steamer they are entitled to charge to Government their personal *bond fide* travelling expenses appending to their bills a certificate as follows:—

"I certify that I have actually paid the amount of this bill and that it does not include any charges for the freight of any stores or goods, other than my personal luggage, or any charge for refreshments, hotels or staging bungalows."

NOTE 1.—Stores taken for consumption on tour are treated as personal luggage.

NOTE 2.—See also Rule 70.

Members of the
Bengal Legislative
Council.

72. The following provisions govern the grant of travelling allowance to members of the Legislative Council who are required to leave their official headquarters or usual places of residence for the purpose of attending a meeting of the Council or transacting business connected with their duties as members:—

(1) No member may draw either mileage allowance or daily allowance unless he has to leave his official headquarters or usual place of residence for the purpose of attending meetings of the Council or transacting business connected with his duties as a member of Council.

NOTE.—Mileage allowance to a member will be paid from his usual place of residence, if within the province, or from the headquarters of his constituency, if his usual place of residence is outside the province.

(2) The expression "session" means the whole period of a legislative season, from the time when Council is assembled to the time when it is prorogued.

(3) A member of Council is entitled to allowances under this rule for attending either a meeting of the Council or a meeting of a committee of which he is a member.

(4) Mileage allowance and daily allowance are admissible if a member is summoned to attend—

- (a) a meeting of the Council or of a committee, during the session, or
- (b) a meeting of a committee out of session.

(5) If a member attends the first meeting of a session of the Council and stays throughout the session, as defined in clause 2, he may draw the daily allowance for the whole session:

Provided that such member has attended all meetings of the Council during such session, or in the case of absence from any meeting, has explained such absence to the satisfaction of the President.

(6) No member may draw mileage allowance during the session for the same day.

(7) If a member attends a particular meeting of the Council or of a committee, on a particular day of the meeting, he may draw the daily allowance, but not the mileage allowance.

(8) If a member does not attend a meeting of the Council or of a committee, he will be entitled to mileage allowance before the meeting, and to daily allowance after, even if, as a matter of fact, he does not attend the meeting, or leaves some days after. He will be entitled to mileage allowance for the day of the meeting, and to daily allowance for the day after the meeting.

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he may reside in the place where the Council or committee is sitting before or after the meeting :

Provided that in the case of adjournments, which do not extend to more than a seven days' interval, a mufassal member may elect to stay in the place where the Council or committee is sitting for the intervening period and may, for that period, draw daily allowance instead of mileage allowance to his headquarters and back.

(9) Daily allowance may not be drawn for any day after—

- (a) the close of the session, or
- (b) the completion of the business for which a member is summoned out of session.

(10) The allowances admissible under this rule are mileage allowance at the rates admissible to a Government servant of the first grade, and daily allowance of Rs. 10.

73. A member of the Bengal Legislative Council being a Government servant in receipt of permanent travelling allowance, will not be entitled to the allowances specified in rule 72 unless he leaves his sphere of duty to attend the Council or to transact business in connection with his duties as a member. When he so leaves his sphere of duty, he may draw travelling allowance as prescribed in rule 72; provided that such sum as may represent the amount of his permanent travelling allowance for the period of absence, calculated at a proportionate daily rate, shall be deducted from his mileage and daily allowance.

74. Except where otherwise expressly provided in these rules, the amount of luggage which may be transported, free of cost, by a Government servant travelling in reserved accommodation is the amount covered by the number of tickets which a member of the public would have to purchase in order to reserve such accommodation

Amount of luggage admissible.

Section X.—Journey of a newly-appointed Government servant to join his first post.

75. Except as otherwise provided in this section, travelling allowance is not admissible to any person for the journey to join his first post in Government service.

General rule.

76. A competent authority may, by general or special order, permit any person, whether appointed to a temporary or a permanent post, to draw travelling allowance for the journey to join his first post in Government service.

Exception.

NOTE.—The following concessions are admissible for the journey of the families, including children, one wife and one relative of the men of the Military Police, who are recruited foreign to Dacca and recruited outside the Province, if they travel by the Police lines, subject to the condition that the concessions (b) and (c) below must be reckoned on the basis of the cost of passage by rail, deck passage by steamer or by other mode of conveyance.

- (a) cost of passage by rail, deck passage by steamer or by other mode of conveyance—third class.
- (b) cost of passage by rail, deck passage by steamer or by other mode of conveyance—3rd class passage by rail or by steamer, free of charge.
- (c) cost of passage by rail, deck passage by steamer or by other mode of conveyance—3rd class passage by rail or by steamer, free of charge.

Concession to persons re-employed in Government service.

Concession to persons joining by sea.

Concession to members of the executive council of the Governor.

Concession to persons appointed in Europe.

Rates of travelling allowances under this section.

General conditions of admissibility.

General rule.

Special concessions to Government servants in superior service.

reappointment may permit him to draw travelling allowance for so much of his journey to join his new post as falls within India.

78. When a person is appointed to a post in Government service which he cannot join except by sea, a competent authority may grant him a free passage by sea.

79. When a person not already in Government service is appointed to be a member of the executive council of the Governor, he is entitled, when travelling by railway to join his post, to the concession described in rule 86.

80. Any person appointed, while resident in Europe, by the Secretary of State in Council to Government service in India, other than a person whose case is covered by rules made by the Secretary of State in Council under sections 85 and 104 of the Act, may draw mileage allowance for the journey to join his first post from any port in India at which, with the permission of the Secretary of State, he may disembark.

81. Travelling allowance under rules 76 and 77 should be calculated as for a journey on tour, but no allowance may be drawn for halts on the journeys.

82. When mileage allowance is drawn under rules 76, 77 and 80 the rate admissible is that of the grade to which the Government servant will belong after joining his post.

Section XI.—Journeys on transfer.

83. Travelling allowance may not be drawn under this section by a Government servant on transfer from one station to another unless he is transferred for the public convenience and is entitled to pay during the period occupied by the journey. A transfer at his own request or in consequence of misconduct should not be treated as a transfer for the public convenience unless the authority sanctioning the transfer, for special reasons which should be recorded, otherwise direct.

84. A Government servant may draw mileage allowance for a journey on transfer, including transfer from military to civil employ.

85. (a) Unless in any case it be otherwise expressly provided in these rules or in rules made under other sections of the Act, a Government servant in superior service is entitled, for a journey on transfer, to the following concessions :—

1.—For journeys by rail or steamer.

- (i) He may draw one extra fare of the class to which his grade entitles him.
- (ii) He may draw one extra fare for each member of his family who accompanies him, for whom full fare is actually paid, and one extra fare for each child for whom only half fare is actually paid.
- (iii) He may draw the cost of the carriage of his goods, baggage, and effects up to the limit of the free allowance.

Grade of Government servant.

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eral.

Provided that a competent authority may prescribe lower maxima in the case of any specified class of Government servants.

NOTE 1.—If a Government servant carries his personal effects by passenger, instead of by goods train, he may draw the actual cost of carriage up to a limit of the amount which would have been admissible had he taken the maximum number of maunds by goods train.

NOTE 2.—If a Government servant carries his personal effects by road between stations connected by rail or steamer he may draw actual expenses up to the limit of goods train or steamer freight.

(iv) Provided that—

- (1) the distance travelled exceeds 80 miles;
- (2) the Government servant is travelling to join a post in which the possession of a conveyance or horse is advantageous from the point of view of his efficiency; and
- (3) conveyances or horses are actually carried by rail, steamer or other craft;—

he may draw the actual cost of transporting at owner's risk conveyances and horses on the following scale:—

Grade of Government servant.	Scale allowed.
First	Two horses, and a carriage or motor car or motor cycle.
Second	One horse, and a carriage or motor cycle.
Third	One horse or a motor cycle or ordinary cycle.

NOTE.—In the case of a motor car the cost of transporting a chauffeur or cleaner, and for each horse the cost of transporting one syce and one gram-cutter may be drawn.

Exception.—A Government servant who travels by a Government steamer is not entitled, for the journey by steamer, either to mileage allowance under rule 84 or to the concessions allowed by this clause. He is entitled to free transport of himself, his family, servants and their *bond fide* personal effects, and of conveyances and horses subject to the limits prescribed in sub-clause (iv); and may draw in addition the daily allowance of his grade.

II.—For a journey by road.

- (i) He may draw one extra mileage allowance at the rate to which his grade entitles him.
- (ii) He may draw a second extra mileage allowance if two members of his family accompany him and a third if more than two members accompany him.

For the transportation of personal effects within the limits prescribed in sub-clause I (ii) of this rule, he may draw mileage allowance at a rate to be fixed by a competent authority. The rate will be calculated on the average cost of carrying goods by the cheapest method.

(b)

When the conditions are given of terms of this rule:—

"Effects" is not subject to the controlling officer must to reimbursement at station.

(ii) The term "motor cycle" includes a side-car.

(iii) A member of a Government servant's family who follows him within six months from the date of his transfer or precedes him by not more than one month may be treated as accompanying him. If such member travels to the new station from a place other than the Government servant's old station, the Government servant may draw either the actual fare for the journey made or the fare admissible for the journey from the old to the new station, whichever is less.

(c) Tents supplied by Government are transported at the expense of Government. Tents purchased and maintained by a Government servant himself may be transported at the expense of Government; provided that they do not exceed a scale to be prescribed in this behalf by a competent authority as suitable to a particular Government servant or class of Government servants. If they exceed this scale, the excess may be treated as a part of personal effects.

(d) A Government servant who claims higher travelling allowance on the ground that members of his family accompanied him on transfer must support his claim by a certificate showing the numbers and relationship of the said members.

(e) A Government servant claiming the cost of transporting personal effects, a conveyance or a horse, must support his claim by a certificate that the actual expense incurred was not less than the sum claimed. Such a certificate must give details of the conveyances or horses transported.

Transfer to join the post of member of the executive council of the Governor or a Judge of the High Court.

86. When a Government servant, appointed to be a member of the executive council of the Governor or a judge of the High Court, travels by railway to join his post, he may, at his option, travel on the following terms, in lieu of drawing travelling allowance under the ordinary rules governing a journey on transfer:—

(a) Any accommodation which he will be entitled, under section XXI of these rules, to reserve by requisition after joining his post will, if practicable, be placed at his disposal.

(b) The charge for haulage of the reserved accommodation will be paid by Government.

(c) The Government servant must pay to Government the fare which he would have paid if no accommodation had been reserved, and must, in addition, pay in cash to the station master the station from which the journey commences, the full fares for any members of his family accompanying him, whether they shall have reserved accommodation or not. When Government pays full tariff rates for the accommodation, all such fares will be credited to the servant.

Government servants whose duties involve constant travelling by railway.

87. The Government may draw travelling allowance on transfer within the limits are attached, and are not to be paid to family members unless...

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When transferred from one railway to another, they are entitled to travelling allowance under rules 83 to 85.

88. Jail warders in inferior service, when transferred from one jail to another, and police constables in inferior service when transferred from one district to another are entitled, if accompanied by their families, to mileage allowance at the following special rates:—

Concession to jail warders and police constables.

- (a) For a journey by railway or steamer, double fare of the lowest class.
- (b) For a journey by road, two annas for each mile travelled.
- (c) For a journey by boat, one anna for each mile travelled.
- (d) Men of the Military Police in inferior service, when proceeding to or returning from outpost duty are allowed free passage by rail, river and road for their families. In the case of journeys by road, where carts cannot be used the cost of one cooly for wife and one cooly for children may be allowed.

89. Except as provided in rule 88, a Government servant in inferior service is entitled on transfer to draw travelling allowance as for a journey on tour.

Inferior servants.

90. A Government servant appointed to a new post while in transit from one post to another is entitled to draw travelling allowance under this section for so much of the journey on transfer as he has accomplished when he receives the fresh orders and for the journey from the place at which he receives such orders to his new station.

Government servant appointed to a new post while in transit.

91. A Government servant who takes leave, not exceeding four months, after he has given over charge of his old post and before he has taken charge of his new post is entitled, whether the order of transfer is received before or after the commencement of his leave, to travelling allowance under this section.

Government servant taking short leave before joining a new post.

92. A Government servant who takes leave exceeding four months while in transit from one post to another may draw travelling allowance under rule 85(a), I (i) and (ii) and II (i) and (ii) for so much of the journey to join the new post as he has accomplished before the order granting his leave is received, in addition to any allowance admissible under rule 93.

Government servant taking long leave while in transit.

93. When on return from leave exceeding four months a Government servant is posted to a station other than that at which he was posted when he went on leave, the controlling officer may permit him to recover the travelling allowance admissible, under sub-clauses I (iii) and (iv) and II (iii) of rule 85 (a), for a journey from his old to his new station.

Government servant posted to a new station on return from long leave.

Section XII.—Journey to a hill station.

94. Special rules, which are not included in these rules, govern the amount of travelling allowance to Government servants going to hill stations with the headquarters of a Government.

95. A Government servant, other than a Government servant moving with the headquarters of a Government, who travels on a journey within his sphere of authority or is required to travel by a superior authority, may draw travelling allowance as for a journey on tour. If he does not, he forfeit all claim to such allowance and halt, other

Journey made under the orders of superior authority.

than permanent travelling allowance, if he prolongs his stay at the hill station beyond a period of ten days or the period necessary for the performance of the duty on which the journey is made, whichever is less; provided that a competent authority may preserve the Government servant's claim to travelling allowance by—

- (a) sanctioning a halt in excess of ten days; or
- (b) officially intimating that his presence was required on duty throughout the period or that he was permitted to extend his stay during holidays immediately following his period of duty.

A Government servant performing his duties at a hill station for his own conveniences.

96. When a Government servant is permitted for his own convenience to perform his duties at a hill station, he is not entitled to daily allowance or mileage allowance for the journey to or from such station or for the period during which he halts at it.

Section XIII.—Journey to attend an examination.

General rules.

97. A Government servant is entitled to draw travelling allowance for the journey to and from the place at which he appears for an examination of any of the following kinds:—

- (a) An obligatory departmental or language examination.
- (b) An examination held under any rules in force in the vernacular language of a frontier, or hill tribe.
- (c) In the case of a military officer in civil employ, an examination for promotion in military rank.
- (d) In the case of a civil assistant surgeon or sub-assistant surgeon, an examination designed to test his fitness to rise above an efficiency bar in a time-scale.

Provided that—

- (1) travelling allowance shall not be drawn under this rule more than twice for any particular examination or standard of examination; and
- (2) a competent authority may disallow travelling allowance under this rule to any candidate who in its opinion—
 - (i) has culpably neglected the duty of preparing himself for an obligatory examination, or
 - (ii) does not display a reasonable standard of proficiency in an examination which is not obligatory.

Government servants obtaining a reward for proficiency in an oriental language.

98. A Government servant who obtains a reward for proficiency in an oriental language or who for the first time obtains a degree of honour in any language is entitled to draw mileage allowance for the journey to and from the place of examination.

Special concession.

99. A competent authority may permit a Government servant to draw travelling allowance for the journey to and from the place at which he appears for any examination other than those specified in section 97 and 98.

Rates of travelling allowance under this section.

100. Travelling allowance may be drawn

97 and 98.

Section XIV.—Journey when proceeding on or returning from leave.

101. Except as otherwise provided in these rules, a Government servant is not entitled to any travelling allowance for a journey made during leave or while proceeding on or returning from leave. General rule.

102. A competent authority may, for special reasons which should be recorded, permit any Government servant to draw, for a journey of the kind specified in rule 101, travelling allowance as for a journey on tour. Exception.

103. When a member of the executive council of the Governor or a judge of the High Court travels by railway when proceeding on or returning from leave, he may travel on the terms described in rule 86. High officials.

NOTE.—The long vacation allowed to the judges of the High Court may be considered as leave in the case of judges proceeding to or returning from Europe or the Colonies.

104. A military officer in civil employ, when proceeding to the United Kingdom on leave on medical certificate or returning therefrom, is entitled to the same concessions which he would receive in military employ; provided that he is not entitled to a certificate in military form E, which gives him the right to travel in a class of railway carriage higher than that for which he pays the fare. Concessions to military officers in civil employ.

105. Subject to the proviso in rule 104, a military sub-assistant surgeon in civil employ, when proceeding on or returning from leave of not less than six months' duration, is entitled to the same concessions which he would receive if he were in military employ.

106. A military officer in civil employ, being a departmental or warrant officer, when proceeding on or returning from leave on medical certificate, is entitled to the same concessions which he would receive in military employ.

107. Non-commissioned officers and men of the Military Police taking leave other than leave on full average salary not exceeding 4 months are entitled to free passage by river and rail to and from their homes.

108. A competent authority may exercise the following powers:— Concessions to Survey subordinates.

(a) He may grant such rail and steamer fares as he considers necessary to khalsis and other menials proceeding on or returning from leave of any kind. Such fares should be paid for the journey to or from the place at which each menial was recruited.

(b) He may grant such travelling allowance as he considers necessary to subordinates when proceeding on or returning from leave if their homes are situated in provinces other than those in which they are employed.

109. (a) When a Government servant is compulsorily recalled to duty before the expiry of his leave and the leave is thereby curtailed by not less than one month, he is entitled to draw mileage allowance for the journey from the place at which the order of recall reaches him or, if the journey involves travelling by sea, from the port at which he lands in India, to the station to which he is recalled. If the period of leave which is curtailed is less than a month, the mileage allowance shall be allowed at the discretion of the Government servant. Government servant recalled to duty from leave.
(b) A Government servant recalled to duty is entitled to the same mileage allowance as provided in rule 91, he may not

draw mileage allowance under clause (a) unless he abandons his claims to the mileage allowance specified in rules 84 and 85 (a) 1 (i) and 11 (i).

110. If a non-gazetted Government servant, on compulsory recall from leave exceeding four months, is posted to a station other than that from which he went on leave, he may, if his pay after transfer does not exceed Rs 400 and if his new station is distant more than 50 miles from his old station, draw, in addition to the allowance admissible under rule 93, travelling allowance for his family under rule 85 for the journey from the place at which the order of recall reaches him to the new station; provided that the amount so drawn shall not exceed the amount admissible under rule 85 for the journey from the old to the new station.

Travelling allowance during joining time under fundamental rule 105 (d).

111. A Government servant on joining time under fundamental rule 105 (d) may draw travelling allowance for the journey as for a journey on transfer.

Section XV.—Journey on retirement, dismissal or termination of employment.

General restrictions.

112. Unless in any case it be otherwise expressly provided in this section, no person is entitled to any travelling allowance for a journey made after retirement or dismissal from Government service or after the termination of such service.

NOTE.—Men of the Military Police are entitled to free passage by steamer or rail to their homes, when they are retiring on Invalid Pension, but not when retiring on Retiring or Superannuation Pension.

Exception.

113. A competent authority may, for special reasons which should be recorded, permit any Government servant to draw travelling allowance for a journey of the kind mentioned in rule 112.

Concessions to high officials.

114. When a member of the executive council of the Governor or a Judge of the High Court travels by railway on retiring from the service or on proceeding to join another post after resigning office, he is entitled, if he so desire to the concession described in rule 86.

Concessions to Survey subordinates.

115. A competent authority may grant such rail and steamer fares as he considers necessary to a discharged khilasi or other menial for the journey to the place at which the menial was enlisted.

Concessions to military officers in civil employ.

116. A military officer in civil employ, being a departmental or a warrant officer, on retirement after service which has earned a pension or gratuity, is entitled to the same right as regards a free passage as if he were retiring from military employ.

Concessions to Government servants temporarily employed.

117. A person temporarily employed in Government service who has received travelling allowance for the journey to join his post, may, on the termination of his employment, be allowed to draw travelling allowance for the journey to any place; provided that such allowance does not exceed the travelling allowance calculated for the journey to the place at which he was engaged, that the claim to draw travelling allowance is preferred within three months of the termination of his employment and that the officer under whom he is employed is satisfied that he intends to make the journey.

Notes of travelling allowance, under this section.

118. Travelling allowance should be calculated as for a journey and 117 allowance may be drawn for half the

Section XVI.—Journey to give evidence.

119. The following provisions apply to a Government servant who is summoned to give evidence in British India—

Journey to give evidence of facts of which he has official knowledge.

- (a) in a criminal case, a case before a court-martial, a civil case to which Government is a party or a departmental inquiry held by a properly constituted authority in British India, or
- (b) before a court in an Indian state or in foreign territory;

provided that the facts as to which he is to give evidence have come to his knowledge in the discharge of his public duties:—

- (i) He may draw travelling allowance as for a journey on tour, attaching to his bill a certificate of attendance given by the court or other authority which summoned him.
- (ii) When he draws such travelling allowance, he may not accept any payment of his expenses from the court or authority. Any fees which may be deposited in the court for the travelling and subsistence allowance of the witness must be credited to Government.
- (iii) If the court in which he gives evidence is situated within five miles of his headquarters and no travelling allowance is therefore admissible for the journey, he may, if he be not in receipt of permanent travelling allowance, accept such payment of actual travelling expenses as the court may make.

NOTE.—A Government servant summoned to give evidence while on leave or under suspension is entitled to the concessions described in this rule.

120. A Government servant summoned to give evidence in circumstances other than those described in rule 119 is not entitled, by reason of his position as a Government servant, to any payments other than those admissible by the rules of the court. If the court pays him any sum as subsistence allowance or compensation, apart from payment for travelling expenses, he must credit that sum to Government before drawing full pay for the day or days of absence.

Other cases

Section XVII.—Journey to obtain medical advice.

121. If in order to obtain medical advice, a Government servant is compelled to leave a station at which he is posted and at which there is no medical officer of Government and travel to another station, he may, on production of a certificate from the medical officer consulted that the journey was, in his opinion, absolutely necessary, draw travelling allowance for the journey.

General rule

122. If a Government servant is compelled to travel to another station in order to obtain a medical certificate in support of an application for leave, he may draw travelling allowance for the journey; but he may not draw allowance for the journey to obtain the certificate of Government on

Journey to obtain medical certificate.

Previous permission necessary if obtainable.

Probationary chaplains.

Journey to appear before a medical board preliminary to retirement.

Journey to appear before a medical board in other circumstances.

Rates of travelling allowance under this section.

123. The journeys contemplated by rules 121 and 122 should not be undertaken without the previous permission of the controlling officer, if such permission can be obtained without risk to the Government servant requiring medical advice.

124. A probationary chaplain who is compelled to make a journey in order to obtain from a medical board the health certificate which he must produce before confirmation in Government service may draw travelling allowance for the journey.

125. (a) A Government servant who is directed by his official superior, in the interests of the public service, to apply for an invalid pension may, if he be required to make a journey in order to appear before a medical board, draw his actual travelling expenses, subject to a maximum of the amount of travelling allowance calculated for the journey. If it be necessary for him to return to his headquarters after appearing before the medical board, he may draw his actual expenses subject to the same maximum. In both cases his travelling allowance bill must be supported by a certificate that he was directed to apply for an invalid pension in the interests of the public service and that he did not voluntarily ask to retire.

(b) A competent authority may allow actual expenses, as limited by clause (a) of this rule, to be drawn by a Government servant who voluntarily applies for an invalid pension; provided that the authority is satisfied that the circumstances of the applicant are such as to justify the concession.

126. Except as provided in rules 124 and 125, no travelling allowance is admissible for a journey undertaken in order to appear before a medical board.

127. Travelling allowance under rules 121, 122, 124 and 125 (a) should be calculated as for a journey on tour, but no allowance may be drawn for halts on the journeys.

Section XVIII.—Journey in attendance on an incapacitated Government servant.

128. If a Government servant, under the advice of a civil surgeon or other medical officer of Government whose duty it is to attend him professionally, is required to travel to a presidency town or elsewhere, either when proceeding on leave or in order to obtain further medical advice, and the medical officer considers that it would be unsafe for him to make the journey unattended, the medical officer may either himself accompany the patient to his destination or arrange that some other person shall do so. In that case, the attendant, if a Government servant, shall be deemed to have been travelling on duty and may draw travelling allowance for the outward and return journey as for a journey on tour; if not a Government servant, he shall be entitled to actual expenses.

Section XIX.—Journey on a course of training.

129. When a Government servant is a student not already in Government service, and is to undergo a course of training, a certificate shall be issued by the controlling officer, if any, on which he

(a) travelling allowance and the

- (b) in the case of training at a school, college or similar institution, travelling allowance for similar journeys on the occasion of holidays and vacations; and
- (c) travelling allowance for journeys during the course of training;

provided that the scale so fixed shall not exceed that admissible to Government servants of similar status on duty at the place of training.

Section XX.—Journey to attend a darbar or levee.

130. A Government servant who is permitted to attend a darbar or a levée elsewhere than at his headquarters may draw travelling allowance for the journey as for a journey on tour.

CHAPTER IV—Travelling Allowance Admissible when means of Transport are supplied without cost to the Government servant travelling.

Section XXI.—Supply of free accommodation on railway journeys.

131. The member of the Board of Revenue when travelling on duty within his sphere of duty is entitled—

- (1) when travelling by railway to a reserved first class compartment to be obtained by requisition and to fares (if actually paid) for four servants at lowest class rates;
- (2) when travelling by steamer to a reserved cabin (if one is available) and to fares (if actually paid) for four servants at lowest class rates subject to the usual deduction on account of messing charges.
- (3) when travelling by road to a mileage of eight annas.

Reservation of first class compartments.

132. A judge of the High Court when travelling on duty is entitled—

- (1) when travelling by railway to a reserved first class compartment and to fares (if actually paid) for four servants at lowest class rates;
- (2) when travelling by steamer to a reserved cabin (if one is available) and to fares (if actually paid) for four servants at lowest class rates subject to the usual deductions on account of messing charges, and
- (3) when travelling by road to a mileage of one rupee.

He is also entitled to draw daily allowances for each day on which he has been engaged in inspection work.

133. The procedure to be followed in submitting a requisition for accommodation shall be such as may be prescribed by the Board.

Procedure of requisition.

travels in a carriage as entire his journey by way

Effect of requisition of a carriage.

Free passes.

135. The issue of free passes for journeys by railway is regulated by rules made in this behalf by the Railway Board.

Section XXII.—Travelling allowance admissible when the whole or part of the means of conveyance is supplied without charge.

Sub-section (I).—Journeys by railway.

Journeys made by railway in accommodation reserved by requisition.

136. The travelling allowance admissible to a Government servant who makes a journey by railway in accommodation reserved by requisition is prescribed in sub-section (iv) of section IX and elsewhere in these rules.

Free transit by railway otherwise than in accommodation reserved by requisition.

137. When a Government servant is entitled to or is allowed free transit by railway otherwise than in accommodation reserved by requisition, whether on a free pass or otherwise, the mileage allowance which he draws for the journey must be reduced by the amount of the fare which, but for such free transit, he would have paid. This rule applies to cases in which a free pass is issued on any railway, whether worked by Government or not. The reduction made must include the full number of fares covered by the pass, unless the Government servant certifies that he did not use the pass in respect of any fare or fares for which no reduction is made.

NOTE.—The circumstances under which a free pass may be given are irrelevant and it is immaterial whether it is held by an officer in his official capacity or not.

Government servant in receipt of permanent travelling allowance.

138. When a Government servant in receipt of permanent travelling allowance uses a free pass on a railway or a company's steamer within his sphere of duty, he must deduct from his permanent travelling allowance for the month the amount of the railway or steamer fares which he would have paid if he had not travelled on a pass.

Government servant entitled to travel in a higher class on payment of a lower fare.

139. When a Government servant is permitted to travel by railway in a higher class on payment of a lower fare, his mileage allowance must be reduced by the amount by which the fare of the class in which he travels exceeds the fare actually paid.

Government servant travelling with a free pass on an unopened line of railway.

140. A Government servant travelling with a free pass on an unopened line of railway is entitled to the travelling allowance prescribed in rule 143 as limited by rule 145.

Sub-section (II).—Journeys by sea or river in a steamer.

Journey by Government vessel.

141. When a Government servant travels by sea or river, otherwise than on payment of passage money, in a steamer the cost of which is paid by Government or by a local fund, he may draw no travelling allowance except the daily allowance of his grade; provided but, when his servants and luggage are not conveyed on the vessel but are sent separately at his expense, he may draw in addition the actual cost of transporting them.

142. When a Government servant is allowed free transit by steamer, otherwise than in a Government vessel, the mileage allowance which he draws for the journey must be reduced by the amount of the fare which, but for such free transit, he would have paid. This rule applies to cases in which a free pass is issued on any railway, whether worked by Government or not. The reduction made must include the full number of fares covered by the pass, unless the Government servant certifies that he did not use the pass in respect of any fare or fares for which no reduction is made.

Sub-section (III).—Other journeys.

143. Except where otherwise expressly provided in this section, when, on a journey other than a journey by railway or by steamer, a Government servant uses a means of locomotion provided at the expense of Government, a local fund or an Indian State, and does not pay the cost of its use or propulsion, he is entitled to travelling allowance as follows:—

Free transit by boat, road, etc.

(a) If he has not to provide separate conveyance at his own expense for his servants or luggage, he may draw the daily allowance of his grade and may not exchange it for mileage allowance. If, however, part of the journey is made by other means of locomotion, he may at his option draw in lieu of daily allowance the mileage allowance admissible for that part.

(b) If he has to provide separate conveyance at his own expense for his servants or luggage, he may, if the conditions of rule 58 or 59 are fulfilled, exchange his daily allowance for half the mileage allowance calculated for the journey and draw in addition the mileage allowance admissible for any part of the journey made by other means of locomotion.

144. When a Government servant is provided with means of locomotion as in rule 143, but pays all the cost of its use or propulsion, he may draw travelling allowance under the ordinary rules, subject to the deduction of such fixed hire or charge as a competent authority may fix.

When the Government servant pays the cost of propulsion.

145. The provisions of rules 143 and 144 do not apply to a Government servant of the fourth grade or to any other Government servant or class of Government servants to whom a competent authority may declare them to be inapplicable.

Exceptions.

146. A Government servant, who travels by a motor car which has been supplied to him at the expense of Government on the condition that he himself bears the ordinary cost of maintenance, may draw travelling allowance as for a journey on tour, but the amount of the mileage allowance which he may draw is limited by the following conditions:—

Journeys by Government motor car.

(a) If he travels by the motor car more than 20 miles in one day, he may draw for the first 20 miles the mileage allowance of his grade and for the remainder of the journey three-fourths of such mileage allowance.

(b) If he combines with a journey by the motor car a road journey by other conveyance, he may draw the mileage allowance admissible for the first 20 miles or for the journey by other conveyance, whichever is greater, and for the remainder of the journey three-fourths of such mileage allowance.

(c) If he combines with a journey by road, whether made wholly or partly in the motor car, a journey by railway or steamer, he may draw mileage allowance for the journey by railway or steamer in addition to the allowances admissible under clause (a) and (b) of this rule for the journey by road.

147. The

of a car supplied at the expense of Government on the condition that he himself bears the ordinary cost of maintenance, may draw travelling allowance

Chauffeurs of Government motor cars.

under the provisions of rule 143 (a) if the journey involves an absence of at least one night from his headquarters. For a journey which does not involve such an absence he is entitled to no travelling allowance.

CHAPTER V.—Grant of travelling allowance to persons who are not in the Civil Service of the Crown.

Section XXXIII.—Government servants in military employ.

General rule.

148. Except as provided in rule 149, the travelling allowance admissible to Government servants in military employ is governed by military regulations.

Military officers invited to attend a darbar or levée.

149. When a commissioned Indian military officer of the regular forces, the military police or the militia, whether on the active or the retired list, is invited to attend a darbar or levée at a place other than that at which he is stationed or has his residence, a competent authority may grant him travelling allowance for the journey subject to the following limits:—

- (a) For the journey from his station or place of residence to the place at which the darbar or levée is held and thence back to his starting point, single railway and steamer fares actually paid, and actual travelling expenses for journeys by road subject to the maximum admissible to a Government servant of the first grade.
- (b) For halts at the place at which the darbar or levée is held, a daily allowance of Rs. 3.

Section XXIV.—Other persons.

Honorary Magistrates.

150. An honorary magistrate, not being a Government servant, may, when employed on Government work under the orders of a district magistrate or subdivisional officer at a distance exceeding five miles from his headquarters, or when the bench which he attends is situated at a similar distance from his residence, draw for journeys by railway double second class fare and for journeys by road annas four for each mile travelled. During halts when similarly employed, he may draw daily allowance of Rs. 3 subject to the conditions applicable to halts of Government servants on tour.

Persons attending commissions of enquiry, etc.

151. (a) When any person, not being a Government servant, is required to attend any meeting of a commission of inquiry or of a board, conference, committee or departmental inquiry convened under proper authority, or is required to perform any public duties in an honorary capacity, a competent authority may grant him travelling allowance for the journey calculated under the ordinary rules for the journey of a Government servant on tour, and for this purpose may declare, by general or special order, the grade to which such person shall be considered to belong.

(b) In a case of the kind contemplated by clause (a) of this rule, a competent authority may, at his discretion, grant to the person concerned in addition to the travelling and carriage expenses, a daily allowance for board and lodging under that clause.

(c) A competent authority may delegate the power conferred upon it by clause (a) of this rule to the Government servant presiding over the meeting of the commission or other body which the person concerned is required to attend.

CHAPTER VI.—Controlling Officers.

Section XXV.—Signature on travelling allowance bills.

152. A competent authority shall declare what authority shall be the controlling officer, for travelling allowance purposes, of each Government servant or class of Government servants. It may, if it think fit, declare that any particular Government servant shall be his own controlling officer.

Controlling officer to be declared by competent authority

153. Except as provided in rule 154, no bill for travelling allowance, other than permanent travelling allowance, shall be paid unless it be signed or countersigned by the controlling officer of the Government servant who present it.

Signature of controlling officer necessary on a travelling allowance bill.

154. The following classes of Government servants may present bills for travelling allowance without the countersignature of the controlling officer :—

Exceptions.

(a) Chaplains ; provided that the bill is accompanied by the order authorising the journey, of—

- (i) the Bishop or Commissary of the diocese, in the case of a chaplain of the Church of England, or
- (ii) the Presidency Senior Chaplain, in the case of a chaplain of the Church of Scotland.

(b) Non-gazetted Government servants ; provided that detailed and countersigned bills are subsequently submitted to the audit officer for adjustment.

155. Except where expressly permitted by a competent authority, a controlling officer may not delegate to a subordinate his duty of countersignature.

Delegation of duty of countersignature.

Section XXVI.—Duties and powers.

156. It is the duty of a controlling officer, before signing or countersigning a travelling allowance bill :—

(a) to scrutinise the necessity, frequency and duration of journeys and halts for which travelling allowance is claimed, and to disallow the whole or any part of the travelling allowance claimed for any journey or halt if he considers that a journey was unnecessary or unduly protracted or that a halt was of excessive duration ;

(b) to scrutinise carefully the distances entered in travelling allowance bills ;

(c) to satisfy himself that, where the actual cost of transporting servants, personal effects, etc., is claimed under these rules, the scale on which such servants, effects, etc., were transported was reasonable ; and to disallow any claim which, in his opinion, does not fulfil that condition ;

(d) to check any tendency to abuse the option of exchanging daily allowance for mileage allowance ;

(e) to ensure compliance with subsidiary rules which a competent authority may make for his guidance.

No. 19428 F., dated the 23rd December 1921.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rules 44 and 93 read with rule 5 of the Fundamental Rules, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules governing the drawing of compensatory allowances by officers under the administrative control of the local Government :—

1. Subject, in respect of house-rent allowance, to the provisions of rules 3 and 4, a compensatory allowance attached to a post will be drawn in full by the Government servant performing the duties of that post.

2. A compensatory allowance other than a house-rent allowance may be drawn up to a maximum period of four months by a Government servant who takes leave on average pay from the post to which the allowance is attached or is transferred therefrom for not more than four months to another post, as well as by the Government servant performing the duties of the post to which the allowance is attached; provided that

(1) the authority sanctioning the leave or transfer, as the case may be, certifies that the Government servant is likely to return, on the expiry of his leave or his temporary duty, to the post to which the allowance is attached or to another post carrying a similar allowance; and

(2) the Government servant certifies that he continues to incur the whole or a considerable part of the expense to meet which the allowance was granted.

3. A house-rent allowance may be drawn by a Government servant on leave or transfer in the circumstances specified in rule 2; provided that he certifies that his previous rate of expenditure for a house continues during his absence and that he places his house, free of rent, at the disposal of the Government servant, if any, who officiates in his post. The officiating Government servant cannot in such case draw the house-rent allowance attached to the post. If, however, the officiating Government servant, for a reason which the local Government considers to be sufficient, refuses the accommodation placed at his disposal, he, and not the absent Government servant, will draw the allowance.

This rule does not apply to any Government servant admitted to the benefits of the Calcutta House Allowance scheme, in so far as it is inconsistent with the rules governing that scheme.

No. 19429 F., dated 23rd December 1921.—In exercise of powers conferred by rule 45(d) read with rule 5 of the Fundamental Rules, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rule prescribing the principles on which rent shall be assessed in the case of Government servants, who, owing to the nature of their duties, occupy Government residences for a part only of the year :—

1. When, owing to the nature of his duties, a Government servant occupies a Government residence for a part only of the year, he shall pay rent for the period of his occupation. The amount of rent payable shall be the amount that would be payable by the same Government servant under clause (b) or (c) of fundamental rule 45 as the rent of that residence, for the period of his occupation.

By-Order,
The General.

No. 19430 F., dated the 23rd December 1921.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 47 read with rule 5 of the Fundamental Rules, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules dealing with the grant of honoraria to, and the acceptance of honoraria and fees by, Government servants under the administrative control of the local Government:—

1. Subject to the conditions prescribed in rules 2 to 6, a competent authority may sanction the grant of an honorarium from general revenues to a Government servant under its administrative control or the acceptance by such a Government servant of an honorarium or a fee from a source other than general revenues. No Government servant may accept an honorarium or fee without such sanction.

2. The amount of an honorarium or fee must be fixed with due regard of the value of the service in return for which it is given.

3. When the service rendered falls within the scope of the ordinary duties of the Government servant performing it, the test of exceptional merit prescribed in fundamental rule 46 must be very strictly applied.

4. Sanction must not be given to the acceptance of an honorarium or fee from a source other than general revenues unless the work for which it is offered has been undertaken with the knowledge and sanction of a competent authority, who must certify that its performance will involve no detriment to the official duties of the Government servant performing it.

5. When an honorarium or fee is paid from a source other than general revenues for work done by a Government servant during time which would otherwise be spent in the performance of official duties, the honorarium or fee must be credited to general revenues; provided that a competent authority may, for special reasons which should be recorded, direct that the whole or any part of it may be paid to the Government servant.

6. When a Government servant of an educational service is permitted to receive fees for private tuition, the financial limits of the powers of sanction accorded to a competent authority shall be considered to apply to the total amount of fees to be accepted by such Government servant during any particular scholastic term or vacation.

7. No Government servant may act as an arbitrator in any case which is likely to come before him in any shape by virtue of any judicial or executive post which he may be holding.

8. A Government servant called upon by a court of law to act as a commission to give evidence on technical matters may comply with the request; provided that the case is not of such a nature as will be likely to come before him in the course of his official duties, and may accept such fees as are fixed by the court.

No. 19431 F., dated the 23rd December 1921.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 66 read with rule 5 of the Fundamental Rules, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules specifying the authorities by whom leave other than special disability leave may be granted to officers under the administrative control of the local Government:—

1. Any leave, other than special disability leave, admissible under the fundamental rules may be granted to a non-gazetted Government servant by the authority whose duty it would be to fill up his post if it were vacant.

2. No leave may be granted to a gazetted Government servant until a report as to the admissibility of the leave has been obtained from the audit officer.

3. On the receipt of such a report, any leave, other than special disability leave, admissible under the fundamental rules, may be granted to a gazetted Government servant by a competent authority.

No. 19432 F., dated the 23rd December 1921.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 68 read with rule 5 of the Fundamental Rules, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules dealing with the combination of holidays with leave and joining time by officers under the administrative control of the local Government:—

1. When the day immediately preceding the day on which a Government servant's leave begins or immediately following the day on which his leave or joining time expires is a holiday or one of a series of holidays, the Government servant may leave his station at the close of the day before, or return to it on the day following, such holiday or series of holidays; provided that—

- (a) his transfer or assumption of charge does not involve the handing over of securities or of monies other than a permanent advance;
- (b) his early departure does not entail a correspondingly early transfer from another station of a Government servant to perform his duties, and
- (c) the delay in his return does not involve a corresponding delay in the transfer to another station of the Government servant who was performing his duties during his absence, or in the discharge from Government service of a person temporarily appointed to it.

2. On condition that the departing Government servant remains responsible for the monies in his charge, a competent authority may declare that proviso (a) under rule 1 is not applicable to any particular case.

3. Unless the competent authority in any case otherwise direct—

- (a) If holidays are prefixed to leave, the leave and any consequent rearrangement of pay and allowances take effect from the first day after the holidays, and
- (b) if holidays are affixed to leave or joining time, the leave or joining time is treated as having terminated on, and any consequent rearrangement of pay and allowances takes effect from, the day on which the leave or joining time would have ended if holidays had not been affixed.

No. 19433 F., dated the 23rd December 1921.—The Governor General in Council has made the following rules under rule 71 of the Fundamental Rules and they are in force in Bengal:—

1. The Government servant who has taken leave in Asia on medical certificate may not return to duty until he has produced a medical certificate of fitness in the following form:—

"I, A. B., _____ do hereby certify that I have examined C. D. of the _____ Department and that I consider him fit to resume his duties in Government service."

2. If the Government servant on leave is a gazetted officer, such certificate should be signed by a commissioned medical officer or a medical officer in charge of a civil station. If the Government servant on leave is not a gazetted officer, the competent authority may, in its discretion, accept a certificate signed by any registered medical practitioner.

No. 19434 F., dated the 23rd December 1921.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 74 (a) (i) and (ii) read with rule 5 of the Fundamental Rules, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules prescribing the procedure to be followed in Bengal in connection with leave:—

Section I.—Leave-Accounts.

1. The leave-account required by fundamental rule 76 shall be maintained in such form as the Auditor-General may prescribe.

2. (a) The leave-account of a gazetted Government servant shall be maintained by, or under the direction of, the principal auditor responsible for the audit of his pay.

(b) The leave-account of a non-gazetted Government servant shall be maintained by the head of the office in which he is employed.

Section II.—Application for leave.

3. Except as provided in rule 4, an application for leave or for an extension of leave shall be made to the authority competent to grant such leave or extension.

4. An application for leave by a chaplain must be forwarded, through the proper channel, to the Bishop of the Diocese, whether such Bishop is or is not competent to grant the desired leave.

5. A Government servant transferred to foreign service must, before taking up his duties in foreign service, make himself acquainted with the rules or arrangements which will regulate his leave during such service.

Section III.—Medical certificates.

6. Medical officers must not recommend the grant of leave in any case in which there appears to be no reasonable prospect that the Government servant concerned will ever be fit to resume his duties. In such cases, the opinion that the Government servant is permanently unfit for Government service should be recorded in the medical certificate. General rules.

7. Every certificate of a medical committee or a medical officer recommending the grant of leave to a Government servant must contain a proviso that no recommendation contained in it shall be evidence of a claim to any leave not admissible to the Government servant under the terms of his contract or of the rules to which he is subject.

8. Before a gazetted Government servant can be granted leave, or an extension of leave, on medical certificate, he must obtain a certificate in the following form or as nearly in that form as the circumstances permit:— Procedure in the case of gazetted Government servants. c

"I, A. B., Surgeon at (or of).....do hereby certify that C. D. of the.....service (or Department), is in a bad state of health and I solemnly and sincerely declare

that, according to the best of my judgment, a change of air is essentially necessary to his recovery, and do therefore recommend that he may be permitted to proceed to....."

This certificate should be accompanied by a statement of the Government servant's case in such form as the local Government may prescribe.

9. Having secured such a certificate, the Government servant must, except in cases covered by rule 12, obtain the permission of the head of his office or, if he himself is the head of an office, of the head of his department to appear before a medical committee. He should then present himself with two copies of the statement of his case before such a committee. The committee will be assembled under the orders of the administrative medical officer of the province who will, where practicable, preside over it. The committee will be assembled either at the headquarters of the province or at such other place as the local Government may appoint.

10. Before the required leave or extension of leave can be granted, the Government servant must obtain from the committee a certificate to the following effect:—

"We do hereby certify that, according to the best of our professional judgment, after careful personal examination of the case, we consider the health of C. D. to be such as to render leave of absence for a period of..... months absolutely necessary for his recovery."

11. Before deciding whether to grant or refuse the certificate, the committee may, in a doubtful case, detain the applicant under professional observation for a period not exceeding fourteen days. In that case it should grant to him a certificate to the following effect:—

"C. D. having applied to us for a medical certificate recommending the grant to him of leave, we consider it expedient, before granting or refusing such a certificate, to detain C. D. under professional observation for..... days."

12. If the state of the applicant's health is certified by a commissioned medical officer of Government or by a medical officer in charge of a civil station to be such as to make it inconvenient for him to present himself at any place in which a committee can be assembled, the authority competent to grant the leave may accept, in lieu of the certificate prescribed in rule 10, either:—

(a) a certificate signed by any two medical officers, being commissioned medical officers or medical officers in charge of civil stations, in whatsoever province they may be serving; or

(b) if the authority considers it unnecessary to require the production of two medical opinions, a certificate signed by an officer in medical charge of a civil station and countersigned by the Collector of the District or the Commissioner of the Division.

13. The grant of a certificate under rule 10 or 12 does not in itself confer upon the Government servant concerned any right to leave. The certificate should be forwarded to the authority competent to grant the leave and the orders of that authority should be awaited.

14. An application by a non-gazetted Government servant in superior service for leave, or for an extension of leave, on medical certificate, must be accompanied by a certificate from the applicant's medical attendant. Such certificate should distinctly state the nature of the illness, its symptoms, probable causes and duration, and the period

Procedure in the case of non-gazetted Government servants in superior service.

of absence from duty considered to be absolutely necessary for the restoration of the applicant's health. It should be countersigned by a Presidency Surgeon, if the applicant is in a Presidency town; otherwise, by the officer in chief medical charge of the district in which the applicant resides. The authority competent to grant the leave may, however, in its discretion accept a certificate from the applicant's medical attendant without such countersignature; or, if the applicant be a female, may either dispense with countersignature or accept the countersignature of any female medical practitioner.

15. No certificate should be submitted for countersignature without the cognisance of the head of the office in which the applicant is serving.

16. The countersigning officer may, in his discretion, require the applicant to appear before him, unless it appears from the certificate of his medical attendant that he is too ill to bear the journey. In the latter case, the officer may, after careful investigation of the case, either countersign the certificate or refuse to do so, as he thinks fit.

Procedure in the case of non-gazetted Government servants in inferior service.

17. In support of an application for leave, or for an extension of leave on medical certificate from a non-gazetted Government servant in inferior service, the authority competent to grant the leave may accept such certificate as it may deem sufficient.

Section IV.—Grant of Leave.

18. In cases where all applications for leave cannot, in the interests of the public service, be granted, an authority competent to grant leave should, in deciding which application should be granted, take into account the following considerations:—

- (a) The Government servants who can, for the time being, best be spared.
- (b) The amount of leave due to the various applicants.
- (c) The amount and character of the service rendered by each applicant since he last returned from leave.
- (d) The fact that any such applicant was compulsorily recalled from his last leave.
- (e) The fact that any such applicant has been refused leave in the public interests.

NOTE.—Grant of leave on private affairs to the men of the Military Police is subject to the condition that the number absent on leave on half average salary, whether on medical certificate or not, does not exceed 5 per cent. of the Battalion from 15th October to 15th April, and 10 per cent. from 16th April to 14th October.

19. When a medical committee in India has reported that there is no reasonable prospect that a particular Government servant will ever be fit to return to duty, leave should not necessarily be refused to such Government servant. It may be granted, if due, by a competent authority on the following conditions:—

- (a) if the medical committee is unable to say with certainty that the Government servant will never be fit for service in India again, leave not exceeding twelve months in all may be granted. Such leave should not be extended without a further reference to a medical committee.
- (b) If the medical committee declares the Government servant to be completely and permanently incapacitated for further service in India, the Government servant should, except as provided in

clause (c) below, be invalided from the service, either on the expiration of the leave already granted to him, if he is on leave when examined by the committee, or, if he is not on leave, from the date of the committee's report.

- (c) A Government servant declared by a committee to be completely and permanently incapacitated may, in special cases, be granted leave, or an extension of leave, not exceeding six months as debited against the leave-account, if such leave be due to him. Special circumstances justifying such treatment may be held to exist when the Government servant's breakdown in health has been caused in and by Government service, or when the Government servant has taken a comparatively small amount of leave during his service or will complete at an early date an additional year's service for pension.

20. Leave should not be granted to a Government servant who ought at once to be dismissed or removed from Government service for misconduct or general incapacity.

21. If, in a case not covered by rule 20, an authority competent to remove a Government servant from service decides, before such Government servant departs from India on leave, that he will not be permitted to return to duty in India, it must inform him to that effect before he leaves India.

22. If, when a Government servant is about to depart from India on leave, it is necessary to consider the propriety of removing him for incapacity, whether mental or physical, which is of such a nature that it is impossible to decide, before he leaves India, whether it will be permanent or temporary; or if for any reason it is considered inexpedient that a Government servant on leave should return to India, a full report of the circumstances must be made by the local Government to the India Office in time to enable the Secretary of State in Council to take any necessary measures before the Government servant would in the ordinary course be permitted to return to duty. The report should in any case reach the India Office at latest three months before the end of the Government servant's leave.

23. When leave on medical certificate has been granted to a Government servant or, in the case of a military officer in civil employ, when the grant of such leave has appeared in orders, if such Government servant or military officer proposes to spend his leave in Europe, North Africa, America or the West Indies, the local Government must without delay forward a copy of the medical statement of the case to the High Commissioner of India.

Section V.—Departure on leave.

24. Every Government servant proceeding on leave out of India should procure from the audit officer and take with him a copy of the memorandum of information issued for the guidance of Government servants proceeding on leave out of India. If the leave has been granted on a medical certificate, he must take a copy of the medical statement of his case also.

25. A Government servant taking leave out of India must report his embarkation, through the audit officer, to the authority which granted his leave in such form as the Auditor-General may prescribe.

Section VI.—Return from leave.

26. A gazetted Government servant, on return from leave, must report his return to the Government under which he is serving. A chaplain must report his return to the Bishop of his diocese also.

27. A Government servant returning from leave is not entitled, in the absence of specific orders to that effect, to resume as a matter of course the post which he held before going on leave. He must report his return to duty and await orders.

Section VII.—Commencement of leave.

28. Unless specially otherwise ordered, leave must begin within 35 days of the date on which it is granted.

No. 19435 F., dated the 23rd December 1921.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 74 (a) (iv) read with rule 5 of the Fundamental Rules, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules prescribing the procedure to be followed in the maintenance of records of service of Government servants serving directly under the administrative control of the local Government:—

Gazetted Government servants.

1. A record of the services of a gazetted Government servant will be kept by such audit officer and in such form as the Auditor-General may prescribe.

Non-gazetted Government servants.

2. A service book in such form as the Auditor-General may prescribe must be maintained for every non-gazetted Government servant holding a substantive post on a permanent establishment, with the following exceptions:—

Service book.

(a) Policemen of rank not higher than that of head constable.

(b) Inferior servants of all sorts.

3. In all cases in which a service book is necessary under rule 2, such a book must be supplied for a Government servant, at his own cost, on his first appointment to Government service. It must be kept in the custody of the head of the office in which he is serving and transferred with him from office to office. It may be given up to the Government servant if he resigns or is discharged from the service without fault, an entry to this effect being first made in the service book.

4. Every step in a Government servant's official life must be recorded in his service book, and each entry must be attested by the head of his office or, if he himself is the head of an office, by his immediate superior. The head of the office must see that all entries are duly made and attested, and that the book contains no erasure or overwriting, all corrections being neatly made and properly attested.

5. Every period of suspension from employment and every other interruption of service must be noted, with full details of its duration, in an entry made across the page of the service book and must be attested by the attesting officer. It is the duty of the attesting officer to see that such entries are promptly made.

6. Personal certificates of character must not, unless the head of the department so directs, be entered in a service book, but if a Government servant is reduced to a lower substantive post, the reason of the reduction must be briefly shown.

7. It is the duty of every Government servant to see that his service book is properly maintained as prescribed in rule 4, in order that there may be no difficulty in verifying his service for pension. The head of the office should therefore permit a Government servant to examine his service book should he at any time desire to do so.

8. If a Government servant is transferred to foreign service, the head of his office or department must send his service book to such audit officer as the Auditor-General may prescribe. The audit officer will return it after noting in it, over his signature, the order sanctioning the transfer, the effect of the transfer in regard to leave admissible during foreign service and any other particulars which he may consider to be necessary. On the Government servant's re-transfer to Government service, his service book must again be sent to the audit officer, who will then note in it, over his signature, all necessary particulars connected with the foreign service. No entry relating to the time spent in foreign service may be attested by any authority other than the audit officer.

Service-rolls.

9. In the case of policemen of rank not higher than that of head constable, there must be maintained for each district by the Superintendent of Police a service roll in English, in which the following particulars should be recorded for each man holding substantively a permanent post in the constabulary:—

- (a) The date of his enrolment.
- (b) His caste, tribe, village, age, height and marks of identification when enrolled.
- (c) The rank which he from time to time holds; his promotions; and his reductions or other punishments.
- (d) His absences from duty, with or without leave.
- (e) Interruptions in his service.
- (f) Every other incident in his service which may involve forfeiture of a portion of it or may affect the amount of his pension.

The roll must be checked by the vernacular roll and order book and the punishment register and every entry in it must be signed by the Superintendent of Police.

10. A service roll as described in rule 9 must be maintained for every other class of non-gazetted Government servants holding substantive appointments on a permanent establishment for whom no service book is necessary.

No. 19436 F., dated 23rd December 1921.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 82(a) read with rule 5 of the Fundamental Rules, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules specifying the departments or parts of departments, which should be treated as vacation departments, and the conditions in which a Government servant should be considered to have availed himself of a vacation:—

1. The following should be treated as vacation departments:—

Judicial officers, including the officers of the High Court.

NOTE.—District and Sessions Judges are not treated as belonging to a vacation department.

2. A Government servant should be considered to have availed himself of a vacation, if he has been absent from his station except on duty for more than 15 days of the vacation.

No. 19437 F., dated the 23rd December 1921.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 101 (a) read with rule 5 of the Fundamental Rules, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules regulating the grant of maternity leave to female Government servants under the administrative control of the local Government:—

1. A competent authority may grant to a female Government servant maternity leave on full pay for a period which may extend up to the end of three months from the date of its commencement or to the end of six weeks from the date of confinement, whichever be earlier.

2. Leave of any other kind may be granted in continuation of maternity leave if the request for its grant be supported by a medical certificate.

No. 19438 F., dated the 23rd December 1921.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 101(b) read with rule 5 of the Fundamental Rules, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules regulating the grant of leave on account of ill health to members of specified subordinate services, under the administrative control of the local Government, whose duties expose them to special risk of accident or illness:—

1. A competent authority may grant hospital leave to Government servants of the following classes while under medical treatment for illness or injury, if such illness or injury is directly due to risks incurred in the course of their official duties:

- (a) Police officers of rank not higher than that of head-constable, and men of the Military Police.
- (b) Forest subordinates, other than clerks, in receipt of pay not exceeding Rs. 40.
- (c) Head warders or warders, male or female, of jails and matrons of the Jail Department.
- (d) Government servants employed in Government Presses, whether on fixed pay or on piece rates.
- (e) Subordinates employed in Government laboratories.
- (f) Subordinates employed on the working of Government machinery.
- (g) Peons and guards in permanent employ.

2. Hospital leave may be granted on leave-salary equal to either average or half average pay, as the authority granting may consider necessary.

3. The amount of hospital leave which may be granted to a Government servant is limited to three months on average pay in any period of three years. Hospital leave on half average pay counts, for the purpose of this limit, as half the amount of leave on average pay.

4. Hospital leave is not debited against the leave account and may be combined with any other leave which may be admissible: provided that the total period of leave, after such combination, shall not exceed twenty-eight months.

No. 19439 F., dated the 23rd December 1921.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 102 read with rule 5 of the Fundamental Rules, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules regulating the grant of leave on account of ill-health to officers and seamen of vessels under the administrative control of the local Government:—

1. A Government servant serving as an officer, warrant officer or petty officer on a Government vessel may, while undergoing medical treatment for sickness or injury, either on his vessel or in hospital, be granted by the Commander of the vessel leave on leave-salary equal to full pay for a period not exceeding six weeks; provided that such leave shall not be granted if a responsible medical officer certifies that the Government servant is malingering or that his ill-health is due to drunkenness or similar self-indulgence or to his own action in wilfully causing or aggravating disease or injury.

2. A seaman disabled in the exercise of his duty may be allowed leave on leave-salary equal to full pay for a maximum period not exceeding three months, if the following conditions are fulfilled:—

- (a) A Government medical officer must certify the disability.
- (b) The disability must not be due to the seaman's own carelessness or inexperience.
- (c) The vacancy caused by his absence must not be filled.

No. 19440 F., dated the 23rd December 1921.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 103(a) read with rule 5 of the Fundamental Rules, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules regulating the leave earned by temporary and officiating service by officers under the administrative control of the local Government:—

1. Leave may be granted to any Government servant without a lien on a permanent post while officiating in a post or holding a temporary post, provided that the grant of the leave involves no expense to Government. On this condition such a Government servant may be granted—

- (a) leave on leave-salary equivalent to full pay up to one-eleventh of the period spent on duty, subject to a maximum of four months at a time, or
- (b) on medical certificate, leave on leave-salary equivalent to half pay for three months at any one time, or
- (c) extraordinary leave for three months at any one time.

2. If such a Government servant is, without interruption of duty, appointed substantively to a permanent post, his leave account will be credited with the amount of leave which he would have earned by his previous ~~and~~ if he had performed it while holding a permanent post substantively, and debited with the amount of leave actually taken under rule 1. Leave taken under rule 1 is not an interruption of duty for the purpose of this rule.

No. 19441 F., dated the 23rd December 1921.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 103(b) read with rule 5 of the Fundamental Rules, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules regulating the amount of leave which may be earned by non-continuous service by officers under the administrative control of the local Government:—

1. A Government servant on an establishment whose duties are not continuous, but are limited to certain

periods in each year, may be granted the following leave, if he was on actual duty on the date the establishment was discharged after completion of its work, and was on actual duty on the first day on which the establishment was again re-employed :—

- (a) Leave on medical certificate for one month at any one time during the period the establishment is employed for any one term.
- (b) Extraordinary leave for one month at any one time during the period the establishment is employed for any one term.

2. A competent authority may make exceptions, in case a Government servant remains absent from duty on the date of discharge or date of re-employment of the establishment owing to sickness, provided that the total period of leave on medical certificate under clause (a) in rule 1 does not exceed two months in one term.

No. 19442 F., dated the 23rd December 1921.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 103(c) read with rule 5 of the Fundamental Rules, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules regulating the leave admissible to part time law officers under the administrative control of the local Government :—

1. A law officer holding one of the posts mentioned in fundamental rule 99, if his pay is fixed at a definite rate but his whole time is not retained for the service of Government, may be granted leave as follows :—

- (a) Leave on full pay during the vacation of the High Court; provided that no extra expense is thereby caused to Government. Such leave will be counted as duty.
- (b) Leave on half pay for not more than six months once only in his service after six years of duty.
- (c) On medical certificate, leave on half pay up to a maximum of 20 months at any one time; provided that three years of duty must intervene between any two periods of leave on medical certificate.
- (d) On the conditions prescribed in fundamental rule 85, extraordinary leave.

2. Leave under any one of the clauses of rule 1 may be combined with leave under any other clause.

No. 19443 F., dated the 23rd December 1921.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 103(c) read with rule 5 of the Fundamental Rules, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules regulating the leave admissible to officers remunerated by fees or daily wages under the administrative control of the local Government :—

1. A Government servant remunerated by fees may be granted leave on the terms laid down in supplementary rules framed under fundamental rule 103 (c) for part-time law officers, provided that he makes satisfactory arrangements for the performance of his duties, that no extra expense is caused to Government, and that, during leave of the kind contemplated by clause (b) of rule 1 of the said rules, the whole of the fees are paid to the person who officiates in his post.

2. A labourer employed on daily wages in a workshop, when temporarily absent from work owing to injuries received while on duty, may be granted by a competent authority leave on full wages up to a maximum of six

months. A competent authority may, in similar circumstances, sanction the grant of leave-salary not exceeding Rs. 50, or one month's wages, or the wages which the absentee would have earned during the period of leave if he had been present on duty, whichever of these is least.

No. 19444 F., dated the 23rd December 1921.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 104 (b) read with rule 5 of the Fundamental Rules, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules regulating the grant of leave to probationers and apprentices under the administrative control of the local Government:—

1. In these rules—

- (a) *Probationer* means a Government servant employed on probation in or against a substantive vacancy in the cadre of a department.
- (b) *Apprentice* means a person deputed for training in a trade or business with a view to employment in Government service, who draws pay at monthly rates from Government during such training but is not employed in or against a substantive vacancy in the cadre of a department.

2. Leave may be granted to a probationer if it is admissible under the leave rules which would be applicable to him if he held his post substantively otherwise than on probation.

3. Leave of the following kinds may be granted to an apprentice:—

- (a) On medical certificate, leave on leave-salary equivalent to half pay for a period not exceeding one month in any year of apprenticeship.
- (b) Extraordinary leave under fundamental rule 85.

No. 19445 F., dated the 23rd December 1921.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 106 read with rule 5 of the Fundamental Rules, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules regulating the joining time admissible to officers under the administrative control of the local Government:—

Joining time.

1. Not more than one day is allowed to a Government servant in order to join a new post when the appointment to such post does not necessarily involve a change of residence from one station to another. A holiday counts as a day for the purpose of this rule.

2. In cases involving a necessary change of station, the joining time allowed to a Government servant is subject to a maximum of 30 days. Six days are allowed for preparation and, in addition, a period to cover the actual journey calculated as follows:—

(a) A Government servant is allowed—

For that portion of the journey which he travels or might travel.

One day for each.

By railway	...	250 miles.	} or any longer time actually occupied in the journey.
By ocean steamer	...	200 "	
By river steamer	...	80 "	
By motor-car or horse-drawn conveyance plying for public hire	...	80 "	
In any other way	...	15 "	

- (b) For any fractional portion of any distance prescribed in clause (a), an extra day is allowed.
- (c) When part of the journey is by steamer, the limit of six days for preparation may be extended to cover any period unavoidably spent in awaiting the departure of the steamer.
- (d) Travel by road not exceeding five miles to or from a railway station at the beginning or end of a journey does not count for joining time.
- (e) A Government servant whose pay does not exceed Rs. 100 is not ordinarily expected to travel by motor-car or horse-drawn conveyance plying for public hire, and his joining time is calculated accordingly.
- (f) A Sunday does not count as a day for the purpose of the calculations in this rule, but Sundays are included in the maximum period of 30 days.

3. When a Government servant, returning from leave out of India exceeding four months, takes joining time before joining his post, his joining time shall be calculated as prescribed in rule 2; provided that it shall, if he so desire, be subject to a minimum of ten days.

4. By whatever route a Government servant actually travels, his joining time shall, unless a competent authority for special reasons otherwise order, be calculated by the route which travellers ordinarily use.

5. If a Government servant is authorized to make over charge of a post elsewhere than at its headquarters, his joining time shall be calculated from the place at which he makes over charge.

6. If a Government servant is appointed to a new post while in transit from one post to another, his joining time begins on the day following that on which he receives the order of appointment.

7. If a Government servant takes leave while in transit from one post to another, the period which has elapsed since he handed over charge of his old post must be included in his leave, unless the leave is taken on medical certificate. In the latter case, the period may be treated as joining time.

8. If a Government servant is appointed to a new post while on leave of less than four months' duration, his joining time will be calculated from his old station or from the place in which he received the order of appointment, whichever calculation will entitle him to the less joining time.

9. A competent authority may in any case extend the joining time admissible under these rules, provided that the general spirit of the rules is observed.

10. Within the prescribed maximum of 30 days, a competent authority may, on such conditions as it thinks fit, grant to a Government servant a longer period of joining time than is admissible under the rules in the following circumstances:

- (a) when a Government servant has been unable to use the ordinary mode of travelling or, notwithstanding due diligence on his part, has spent more time on the journey than is allowed by the rules; or
- (b) when such extension is considered necessary for the public convenience or for the saving of such public expenditure as is caused by unnecessary or purely formal transfers; or
- (c) when the rules have in any particular case operated harshly; as, for example, when a Government servant has through no fault on his part missed a steamer or fallen sick on the journey.

No. 19446 F., dated the 23rd December 1921.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 106 read with rule 5 of the Fundamental Rules, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rule specifying the places and stations to which Fundamental Rule 105 (d) applies:—

The following places and stations are declared to be not easy of access:—

- (1) Sikkim, Tibet, Bhutan.
- (2) Chittagong Hill Tracts.

No. 19447 F., dated the 23rd December 1921.—Orders issued by the Governor-General in Council under Fundamental Rule 114.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue, under fundamental rule 114, the following orders regulating the amount of remuneration which may be sanctioned by a local Government for a Government servant transferred to foreign service in an Indian State:—

1. When the transfer of a Government servant to foreign service in an Indian State is sanctioned, the pay which he shall receive in such service must be precisely specified in the order sanctioning the transfer. If it is intended that he shall receive any remuneration, or enjoy any concession of pecuniary value, in addition to his pay proper, the exact nature of such remuneration or concession must be similarly specified. No Government servant will be permitted to receive any remuneration or enjoy any concession which is not so specified; and, if the order is silent as to any particular remuneration or concession, it must be assumed that the intention is that it shall not be enjoyed.

2. No order of transfer to foreign service shall be issued by a local Government without previous consultation with its Finance Department. It shall be open to that Department to prescribe, by general or special order, cases in which its consent may be presumed to have been given.

3. The following two general principles must be observed by local Governments in sanctioning the conditions of transfer:—

(a) The terms granted to the Government servant must not be such as to impose an unnecessarily heavy burden on the Indian State which employs him.

(b) The terms granted must not be so greatly in excess of the remuneration which the Government servant would receive in Government service as to render foreign service appreciably more attractive than Government service.

4. Provided that the two principles laid down in paragraph 3 above are observed, a local Government may sanction the grant of the following concessions by the foreign employer. Such concessions must not be sanctioned as a matter of course, but in those cases only in which their grant is in accordance with local custom and the wishes of the Darbar and is, in the opinion of the local Government, justified by the circumstances. The value of the concessions must be taken into account in determining an appropriate rate of pay for the Government servant in foreign service:—

(a) The payment of contributions towards leave-salary and pension under the ordinary rules regulating such contributions.

- (b) The grant of travelling allowance under the ordinary travelling allowance rules of the local Government or under the local rules of the Darbar, and of permanent travelling allowance, conveyance allowance and horse allowance.
- (c) The use of State tents, boats and transport on tour, provided that this is accompanied by a corresponding reduction in the amount of travelling allowance admissible.
- (d) The grant of free residential accommodation, which may be furnished, in cases in which the local Government considers this to be desirable, on such scale as may seem proper to the local Government.
- (e) The use of State motors, carriages and animals.

5. The grant of any concession not specified in paragraph 4 above requires the sanction of the Governor-General in Council.

No. 19448 F., dated the 23rd December 1921.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 119(b) read with rule 5 of the Fundamental Rules, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules prescribing the rate of interest if any, to be levied on foreign service contributions in the case of officers under the administrative control of the local Government:—

1. If a contribution for leave-salary or pension which is due from a Government servant in foreign service is not paid within fifteen days from the end of the period to which it relates, the Government servant concerned must pay to Government interest on the unpaid contribution, at the rate of four pies a day per 100 rupees upon the amount due, from the date of expiry of the period of fifteen days up to the date on which the contribution is finally paid.

Charge of office.

4. Unless for special recorded reasons of a public nature a competent authority, under whose orders the transfer takes place, permits or requires it to be made in any particular case elsewhere, or otherwise, the charge of an office must be made over at its headquarters, both the relieving and the relieved officers being present.

NOTE.—The condition regarding the presence of both the relieving and the relieved officers is not enforced, when a District and Sessions Judge is permitted to combine vacation with leave under fundamental rule 82 (d), or a Government servant is permitted to prefix and affix holidays to his leave.

2. The headquarters of a Government servant shall be in such place as a competent authority may prescribe.

NOTE 1.—As a general rule, and subject to any special orders to the contrary in any particular case, the headquarters of an officer on the staff of Government as, for instance, a Secretary to Government or a clerk in the Government Secretariat, are the headquarters for the time being of the Government.

NOTE 2.—The headquarters of any other officer are, in the absence of any orders to the contrary, the station where the records of his office are kept.

Age of admission into superior pensionable Government service.

1. A person whose age exceeds twenty-five years may not ordinarily be admitted into the service of Government in superior pensionable service. A competent authority may, however, relax this rule in special cases.

NOTE.—The ordinary age limit is extended to thirty years in the case of a person appointed to a Judicial Office.

No. 19449 F., dated the 23rd December 1921.—The Governor in Council is pleased to declare that the orders contained in the notes to the articles of the Civil Service Regulations, and in the Bengal Companion to the Civil Service Regulations, and also, so far as they relate to Bengal, the appendices to the Civil Service Regulations, which are not inconsistent with the Fundamental Rules, or with any rules made thereunder, are confirmed, and shall, in the case of Government servants to whom the Fundamental Rules in that respect apply, remain in force until they are revoked, varied, or added to.

Under the Fundamental Rules, made by the Secretary of State in Council under section 96B of the Government of India Act, and published on pages 481—508, Part I-A, of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 23rd November 1921, the following rules have been made by the Government of Bengal, and are published for general information.

A. MARR,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Minister in charge: The Hon'ble Sir S. N. Banerjee, M.A., (Ministry of Local Self-Government).

Minister in charge: The Hon'ble Mr. P. C. Mitter, C.I.E., (Ministry of Education).

Minister in charge: The Hon'ble Nabyab Salyid Nawab Ali Chaudhuri, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E., (Ministry of Agriculture and Public Works).

No. 19450 F., dated the 23rd December 1921.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 10 read with rule 5 of the Fundamental rules, His Excellency the Governor is pleased to make the following rules prescribing the form in which medical certificates of fitness for service under the local Government should be prepared and the officers by whom they should be signed.

1. A medical certificate of fitness for Government service shall be in the following form:—

"I hereby certify that I have examined A.B., a candidate for the employment in the Department, and cannot discover that he has any disease, constitutional weakness or bodily infirmity, except I do not consider this a disqualification for employment in the office of A. B.'s age is, according to his own statement, years, and by appearance about years."

2. Such a certificate shall be signed by a commissioned medical officer of Government, or by a medical officer in charge of a civil station, provided that—

(1) in the case of a female candidate, the local Government may accept a certificate signed by any female medical practitioner, and

(2) In the case of a candidate for appointment to a post on pay not exceeding fifty rupees, the appointing authority may accept a certificate signed by any officer, irrespective of his medical qualifications.

3. No medical certificate is necessary upon a Government servant being promoted from inferior to superior service, whether the previous inferior service was qualifying or not.

Minister in charge: The Hon'ble Sir S. N. Banerjee, M.A., (Ministry of Local Self-Government).

Minister in charge: The Hon'ble Mr. P. C. Mitter, C.I.E., (Ministry of Education).

Minister in charge: The Hon'ble Nawab Salyid Nawab Ali Chaudhuri, Khan Bahadur. C.I.E., (Ministry of Agriculture and Public Works.)

No. 19451F., dated the 23rd December 1921.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 44 read with rule 5 of the Fundamental Rules, His Excellency the Governor is pleased to make the following rules governing the grant of travelling allowances to officers under the administrative control of the local Government.

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE RULES.

Definitions.

(a) *Actual travelling expenses* means the actual cost of transporting a Government servant with his servants and personal luggage, including charges for ferry and other tolls and for carriage of camp equipment if necessary. It does not include charges for hotels, travellers' bungalows or refreshments or for the carriage of stores or conveyances or for presents to coachmen and the like; or any allowance for such incidental losses or expenses as the breakage of crockery, wear and tear of furniture and the employment of additional servants.

(b) *Camp outlay* means the apparatus for moving a camp.

(c) *Camp equipment* means tents and the requisites for pitching and furnishing them or, where tents are not carried, such articles of camp furniture as it may be necessary, in the interests of the public service, for a Government servant to take with him on tour.

(d) *Competent authority*, in relation to the exercise of any power, means the local Government or any authority to which the power is delegated by or under these rules.

(e) *Day* means a calendar day, beginning and ending at midnight; but an absence from headquarters which does not exceed twenty-four hours shall be reckoned for all purposes as one day; at whatever hours the absence begins or ends.

(f) *Family* means a Government servant's wife, legitimate children and step-children, residing with and wholly dependent upon him. Except in rule 81, it includes in addition his parents, sisters and minor brothers, if residing with and wholly dependent upon him. Not more than one wife is included in a family for the purpose of these rules.

(g) *Hill station* means any place which a competent authority may declare to be a hill station.

NOTE.—The entire district of Darjeeling is treated as a hill station.

(h) *Holiday* means—

(a) a holiday prescribed or notified by or under section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, and

(b) in relation to any particular office, a day on which such office is ordered, by notification of Government in the *Gazette*, to be closed for the transaction of Government business without reserve or qualification.

(i) *Public conveyance* means a train, steamer or other conveyance which plies regularly for the conveyance of passengers.

(j) *Transfer* means the movement of a Government servant from one headquarters station in which he is employed to another such station, either

(a) to take up the duties of a new post; or

(b) in consequence of a change of his headquarters

CHAPTER I.—Grades of Government Servants.

Section I.—Distribution into grades.

General rules.

1. For the purpose of calculating travelling allowance, Government servants are divided into four grades as follows:—

(a) The first grade includes all Government servants in receipt of pay exceeding Rs. 600.

(b) The second grade includes all Government servants in receipt of pay exceeding Rs. 125 but not exceeding Rs. 600.

(c) The third grade includes all Government servants in superior service, except forest guards, in receipt of pay not exceeding Rs. 125.

(d) The fourth grade includes forest guards and all Government servants in inferior service.

NOTE.—Any individual Government servant who held, prior to the introduction of these rules, a post on progressive pay and was included, in view of the maximum pay of such post, in a grade higher than that to which he is entitled under this rule, shall not be reduced in grade unless he is reduced to a lower post.

Special concessions.

2. A competent authority may, for reasons which should be recorded, order that any Government servant or class of Government servants shall be included in a grade higher than that prescribed in rule 1.

Government servants in transit from one post to another.
Part-time Government servants, etc.

3. A Government servant in transit from one post to another ranks in the grade to which the lower of the two posts would entitle him.

4. A Government servant whose whole time is not retained for the public service, or who is remunerated wholly or partly by fees, ranks in such grade as a competent authority may declare.

CHAPTER II.—The different kinds of travelling allowance.

Section II.—General.

General rule.

5. The following are the different kinds of travelling allowances which may be drawn in different circumstances by Government servants:—

(a) Permanent travelling allowance.

(b) Conveyance or horse allowance.

(c) Mileage allowance.

(d) Daily allowance.

(e) The actual cost of travelling.

The rules in this chapter explain the nature of these allowances and the method of calculating them. The circumstances in which they can be drawn for particular journeys are described in Chapters III to V.

Section III.—Permanent travelling allowance.

6. A permanent monthly travelling allowance may be granted by a competent authority to any Government servant whose duties require him to travel extensively. Such an allowance is granted in lieu of all other forms of travelling allowance for journeys within the Government servant's sphere of duty and is drawn all the year round, whether the Government servant is absent from his headquarters or not. Conditions of grant.

7. A permanent travelling allowance cannot be drawn during joining time nor, unless in any case it be otherwise expressly provided in these rules, during any period for which travelling allowance of any other kind is drawn. Its drawal during leave is governed by rules made under fundamental rule 93. When is admissible.

8. When a Government servant holds, either substantially or in an officiating capacity, two or more posts to each of which a permanent travelling allowance is attached, he may be granted such permanent travelling allowance, not exceeding the total of all the allowances, as the competent authority may consider to be necessary in order to cover the travelling expenses which he has to incur. Combination of posts.

Section IV.—Conveyance and horse allowance.

9. A competent authority may grant, on such conditions as it thinks fit to impose, a monthly conveyance or horse allowance to any Government servant who is required to travel extensively at or within a short distance from his headquarters under conditions which do not render him eligible for daily allowance. The competent authority should also decide, at the time of granting the allowance, if a Government servant should give, for purposes of audit, a certificate of possession of a means of conveyance. Conditions of grant.

10. Except as otherwise provided in these rules and unless the authority sanctioning it otherwise direct, a conveyance or horse allowance is drawn all the year round, is not forfeited during absence from headquarters and may be drawn in addition to any other travelling allowance admissible under these rules; provided that a Government servant, who is in receipt of a conveyance allowance specifically granted for the up-keep of a motor-car or motor-cycle, shall not draw mileage or daily allowance for a journey by the motor-car or motor-cycle, except on such conditions as the authority which sanctions the conveyance allowance may prescribe. When drawn.

11. A conveyance or horse allowance may not be drawn during joining time. Its drawal during leave is governed by rules made under fundamental rule 93. During leave and joining time.

Section V.—Mileage allowance.

Sub-section (I).—General.

12. A mileage allowance is an allowance, calculated on the distance travelled, which is given to meet the cost of a particular journey. Definition.

13. (a) For the purpose of calculating mileage allowance, a journey between two places is held to have been performed by the shortest of two or more practicable routes or by the cheapest of such routes as may be equally short: provided that, when there are alternative railway routes and the difference between them in point of time and cost is not great, mileage allowance should be calculated on the route actually used. Principles of calculation.

(b) The shortest route is that by which the traveller can most speedily reach his destination by the ordinary modes of travelling. In case of doubt, a competent authority may decide which shall be regarded as the shortest of two or more routes.

(c) If a Government servant travels by a route which is not the shortest but is cheaper than the shortest, his mileage allowance should be calculated on the route actually used.

Special
concessions.

14. A competent authority may, for special reasons which should be recorded, permit mileage allowance to be calculated on a route other than the shortest or cheapest provided that the journey is actually performed by such route. Where, however, this concession is allowed because the shortest route was impracticable for travelling at the time the journey was performed, the competent authority should obtain and record a certificate from the Collector of the district that no shorter route was practicable than that which was adopted.

Point of
commencement
and end of
journey.

15. The point in any station at which a journey is held to commence or end is the chief public office or such other point as may be fixed for the purpose by a competent authority.

NOTE 1.—When an officer travels from, or to, a place which is the headquarters of a police-station, his journey should, for the purpose of calculating travelling allowance, be held to commence from, or end at, the police-station.

NOTE 2.—The Court-house of the Chief Local Executive Authority should be considered as the point from which a journey is held to commence or at which it is held to end.

Different rates
for different
classes of
journey.

16. Mileage allowance is differently calculated, as shown in the following rules, according as the journey is, or could be, made by railway, by steamer or by road.

Sub-section (II).—Mileage allowances for journeys by railway.

Classes of
accommodation
for which
Government
servants are
considered
to be eligible.

17. For the purpose of calculating mileage allowance, Government servants when travelling by railway are considered to be entitled to class accommodation according to the following scale:—

(a) *A Government servant of the first grade.*—Accommodation of the highest class, by whatever name it may be called, provided on the railway by which he travels.

(b) *A Government servant of the second grade.*—Second or, if the line by which he travels provides no second class accommodation on any train, highest class.

(c) *A Government servant of the third grade.*—

(i) If travelling on the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway, except the Siliguri-Kissenganj extension, third class.

(ii) If travelling on any other railway which provides no intermediate class accommodation on any of the trains which stop at the stations to and from which he is travelling, including the Siliguri-Kissenganj extension—

(1) where there are two classes only, lower class, and

(2) where there are three classes, second class if his pay is not less than Rs. 50 and third class if it is less than Rs. 50.

(iii) If travelling on any railway, which provides intermediate class accommodation on trains which stop at the stations to, and from which he is travelling: intermediate class.

(d) A Government servant of the fourth grade.—The lowest class, whether it be called lower, third or fourth.

NOTE.—The expression "where there are two classes only" in this rule is to be taken as meaning where only two such classes are provided in the general passenger trains of the railway concerned.

18. A competent authority may, for special reasons which should be recorded, declare any particular Government servant or class of Government servants to be entitled to accommodation of a higher class than that prescribed for his grade in clause (b), (c) or (d) of rule 17.

Special concessions.

19. The mileage allowance admissible to a Government servant of the first, second or third grade is double the fare of the class in which he is entitled to accommodation. The mileage allowance admissible to a Government servant of the fourth grade is the fare of the lowest class.

Rate of mileage allowance.

20. If a Government servant of the second or third grade actually travels by a train which does not provide the class of accommodation to which he is entitled under rule 17, he may be allowed to draw the mileage allowance of the next higher class, provided that the controlling officer attaches to his travelling allowance bill a certificate that it was necessary in the public interest that he should travel by that train. This concession does not apply to a Government servant of the third grade whose pay is less than Rs. 50 and who travels on a line which provides intermediate class accommodation on one or more of its trains but not on the particular train on which he travels, if there be third class accommodation on that train. Such a Government servant is restricted to mileage allowance calculated for intermediate class accommodation.

Where the class to which the Government servant is entitled is not provided on the train.

21. When through booking involves the payment, for part of a journey, of rates for accommodation of a class higher than that to which the Government servant concerned is entitled, the Government servant may draw mileage allowance based on the higher rates for that part of the journey.

Through booking.

Sub-section (III).—Mileage allowances for journeys by sea or river in a steamer.

22. For the purpose of calculating mileage allowance for journeys by sea or river in a steamer, Government servants are considered to be entitled to class accommodation according to the following scale:—

Classes of accommodation to which Government servants are considered to be entitled.

(a) A Government servant of the first grade.—Highest class;

(b) A Government servant of the second grade.—If there be two classes only on the steamer, the higher class;

if there be more than two classes, middle or second class.

(c) A Government servant of the third grade.—If there be two classes only on the steamer, the lower class;

if there be three classes, middle or second class;

if there be four classes, third class;

Provided that a competent authority may direct that any Government servant whose pay does not exceed Rs. 35 is entitled, for journeys generally or for particular journeys, to accommodation in the lowest class only.

(d) *A Government servant of the fourth grade.*—Lowest class.

NOTE.—A steam vessel of more than 90 tons gross tonnage, or one of whatever size which belongs to a regular steamer service for the conveyance of passengers at fixed fares is "a steamer" for the purpose of regulating travelling allowances.

Rates of mileage allowance.

23. The mileage allowance admissible to a Government servant of the first, second or third grade is double the fare of the class in which he is entitled to accommodation. The mileage allowance admissible to a Government servant of the fourth grade is the fare of the lowest class.

In cases where the steamer company has two rates of fare, one inclusive and one exclusive of diet, the word "fare" in this rule should be held to mean fare exclusive of diet.

Special concessions.

24. In cases of doubt or in which, owing to the arrangement of classes on a steamer, the provisions of rule 22 if strictly construed involve hardship, a competent authority may decide, for journeys generally or for particular journeys, to what class of accommodation a Government servant is entitled; and whether, if a concession is sanctioned, he should be granted the full allowance admissible for the higher class in which he is permitted to travel.

Crossing a river or arm of the sea.

25. The rules in this sub-section apply to Government servants who cross a river or arm of the sea by steamer in the course of a journey, unless such crossing occurs during a railway journey and the charge for it is included in the railway fare. In the latter case, the crossing is treated as part of the railway journey.

Travelling by Government steamer.

26. If suitable accommodation on a Government vessel is offered to a Government servant, he is entitled to travelling allowance under rule 132 and not to mileage allowance. It is not open to him to refuse to accept such accommodation and to draw mileage allowance.

Sub-section (iv).—Mileage allowance for journeys by road.

Definition of travelling by road.

27. For the purpose of these rules, travelling by road includes travelling by sea or river in any vessel other than a steamer and travelling by canal.

Ordinary mileage rates.

28. (a) For journeys by road, mileage allowance is calculated at the following rates for each mile travelled:—

A Government servant of the first grade—8 annas.

A Government servant of the second grade—4 annas.

A Government servant of the third grade—2 annas; and

A Government servant of the fourth grade—1 anna.

(b) When a Government servant travels within the territories administered by a local Government which has fixed special rates for Government servants under its administrative control, he must draw mileage allowance at the rate so fixed for his grade.

NOTE.—Road mileage is admissible to an officer performing journeys by motor-car between places connected by rail, if any public interest is served by the road journey, which would not have been served had the officer travelled by rail, such as the savings of public time or inspection en route, etc. The necessity for such road journeys should be clearly set forth in the travelling allowance bill.

29. A competent authority may, for special reasons to be recorded, allow to a particular Government servant or class of Government servants mileage allowance at a higher rate than is prescribed in rule 28.

Special concessions.

30. In calculating mileage allowance for journeys by road, fractions of a mile should be omitted from the total of a bill for any one journey but not from the various items which make up the bill.

Treatment of fractions of a mile.

Section VI.—Daily allowance.

31. A daily allowance is a uniform allowance for each day of absence from headquarters, which is intended to cover the ordinary daily charges incurred by a Government servant in consequence of such absence.

Definition.

NOTE.—For absence from headquarters not exceeding 24 hours beginning and ending in different calendar days, a Government servant is restricted to one day's daily allowance, which may be exchanged for mileage, rail fare or steamer fare under the provision of rule 58.

32. Unless in any case it be otherwise expressly provided in these rules, a daily allowance may be drawn while on tour by every Government servant whose duties require that he should travel, and may not be drawn except while on tour.

General rule as to drawing of daily allowance.

33. (a) Daily allowances are drawn on the following scale:—

Rates of daily allowance.

- (i) A Government servant of the first grade—Rs. 5.
- (ii) A Government servant of the second grade—As. 4 for every Rs. 25 or fraction of Rs. 25 of his pay, subject to a maximum of Rs. 3.
- (iii) A Government servant of the third grade—As. 2 for every Rs. 12½ or fraction of Rs. 12½ of his pay, subject to a minimum of As. 4.
- (iv) A Government servant of the fourth grade—As. 3 if he travels in more than one province and As. 2 if he travels in one province only.

(b) When a Government servant travels within the territories administered by a local Government which has fixed special rates of daily allowance for Government servants under its administrative control, he must draw daily allowance at the rate so fixed for his grade.

NOTE.—Any individual Government servant who held, prior to the introduction of these rules, a post on progressive pay and was entitled to calculate his daily allowance on the maximum pay of such post, shall retain this privilege unless he is reduced to a lower post.

34. A competent authority may, for reasons which should be recorded, and on such conditions as it may think fit to impose, sanction for any Government servant or class of Government servants a daily allowance higher or lower than that prescribed in rule 33.

Special concessions.

Section VII.—Actual expenses.

35. Unless in any case it be otherwise expressly provided in these rules, no Government servant is entitled to be provided with means of conveyance by or at the expense of Government, or to draw as travelling allowance the actual cost or part of the actual cost of travelling.

Actual expenses not admissible except under specific rule.

CHAPTER II.—Travelling allowance admission for different classes of journey.

Section VIII.—General.

Travelling allowance calculated with reference to the purpose of the journey. Recovery of cost of transporting personal luggage etc.

Higher rates for journeys in expensive localities

Journeys by special conveyance.

A Government servant of the fourth grade travelling by steamer.

Definition of headquarters. Limits of sphere of duty. Definition of tour.

Restrictions on the duration and frequency of tours.

36. The travelling allowance admissible to a Government servant for any journey is calculated with reference to the purpose of the journey in accordance with the rules laid down in sections IX to XX.

37. Unless in any case it be otherwise expressly provided in these rules, a Government servant making a journey for any purpose is not entitled to recover from Government the cost of transporting his family or his personal luggage, conveyances, tents and camp equipage.

38. A competent authority may, by general or special order, direct that the ordinary rates of daily allowance or mileage allowance or both shall be increased either in a definite ratio or in any other suitable manner for any or all Government servants travelling in any specified locality in which travelling is unusually expensive.

39. When a Government servant of a grade lower than the first grade is required by the order of a superior authority to travel by special means of conveyance, the cost of which exceeds the amount of the daily allowance or mileage allowance admissible to him under the ordinary rules, he may draw the actual cost of travelling in lieu of such daily or mileage allowance. The bill for the actual cost must be supported by a certificate, signed by the superior authority and countersigned by the controlling officer, that the use of the special means of conveyance was absolutely necessary and specifying the circumstances which rendered it necessary.

NOTE.—It is not intended that any general orders should be given or that any general practice should prevail allowing a certain class of officials actual expenses for all journeys performed. The fact that travelling in any particular locality is unusually expensive does not warrant the indiscriminate use of this rule.

40. A Government servant of the fourth grade, when travelling by steamer, may draw, in addition to mileage allowance, daily allowance at double the rate ordinarily admissible to him: provided that, whatever be the nature of other journeys which may be combined with the steamer journey, no further daily allowance may be drawn for any day for which this double allowance is drawn.

Section IX.—Journey on Tour.

Sub-section (I)—General Rules.

41. The headquarters of a Government servant shall be in such place as a competent authority may prescribe.

42. A competent authority may define the limits of the sphere of duty of any Government servant.

43. A Government servant is on tour when absent on duty from his headquarters either within or, with proper sanction, beyond his sphere of duty. For the purposes of this section, a journey to a hill station is not treated as a journey on tour.

44. In case of doubt a competent authority may decide whether a particular absence is absence on duty for the purpose of rule 43.

45. A competent authority may impose such restrictions as it may think fit upon the frequency and duration of journeys to be made on tour by any Government servant or class of Government servants.

46. If a competent authority declares that the pay of a particular Government servant or class of Government servants has been so fixed as to compensate for the cost of all journeys, other than journeys by rail or steamer, within the Government servant's sphere of duty, such a Government servant may draw no travelling allowance for such journeys. He may, however, draw mileage allowance, or, if he be in inferior service, travelling allowance under rule 60, for journeys by rail or steamer. When travelling on duty, with proper sanction, beyond his sphere of duty, he may draw travelling allowance calculated under the ordinary rules for the entire journey, including such part of it as is within his sphere of duty.

Government servants who are not entitled to travelling allowance for journeys on tour.

47. The travelling allowance drawn by a Government servant on tour ordinarily takes the shape of either permanent travelling allowance or daily allowance, if either of these is admissible to him. Permanent travelling allowance and daily allowance may, however, in certain circumstances be exchanged for mileage allowance or for the whole or part of the actual cost of travelling. In certain other circumstances actual cost may be drawn in addition to daily allowance or for journeys for which no daily allowance is admissible.

General principles on which travelling allowance is drawn for journeys on tour.

48. (a) A competent authority may prescribe the scale of Government tents to be supplied to any Government servant or class of Government servants for office or, if it think fit, for personal use.

Carriage of tents supplied by Government.

(b) When such tents are used by a Government servant on tour for office purposes only, they may be carried at Government expense.

When used partly for office and partly for private purposes, the Government servant must, except as provided in rule 63, pay half the cost of carriage. When used wholly for private purposes, the Government servant must, except as provided in rule 63, pay the entire cost of carriage.

Sub-section (ii).—Government servants in receipt of permanent travelling allowance.

49. A permanent travelling allowance is intended to cover the cost of all journeys within the sphere of duty of a Government servant who draws it, and such Government servant may not draw any other travelling allowance in place of, or in addition to, permanent travelling allowance for such journeys: provided that—

Actual expenses in addition to, or in exchange for, permanent travelling allowance.

(1) a Government servant of the fourth grade and any other class of Government servants to which a competent authority may extend this concession may draw in addition to permanent travelling allowance, single fare for a journey by rail, and

(2) a competent authority may, by general or special order, permit a Government servant whose sphere of duty extends beyond the limits of a single district to draw, in addition to permanent travelling allowance, whenever his actual travelling expenses for a duly authorised journey by public conveyance exceed double the amount of his permanent travelling allowance for the period occupied in such journey, the difference between such double permanent travelling allowance and the mileage allowance calculated for the journey.

Mileage allowance in exchange for permanent travelling allowance.

50. When a Government servant in receipt of permanent travelling allowance travels on duty, with proper sanction, beyond his sphere of duty, he may draw mileage allowance for the entire journey, including such part of it as is within his sphere of duty, and may draw, in addition, permanent travelling allowance for any day of his absence for which he does not draw mileage allowance. This rule does not apply to a Government servant who travels beyond his sphere of duty in the course of a journey from one place within that sphere to another such place, or to a Government servant who makes, by road alone, a journey not exceeding 20 miles.

Sub-section (III).—Government servants not in receipt of permanent travelling allowance.

Sub-division 1.—Daily allowance.

General rule.

51. Except where otherwise expressly provided in these rules, a Government servant not in receipt of permanent travelling allowance draws travelling allowance for journeys on tour in the shape of daily allowance.

Drawn during absence from headquarters on duty.

52. Daily allowance may not be drawn except during absence from headquarters on duty. A period of absence from headquarters begins when a Government servant actually leaves his headquarters and ends when he actually returns to the place in which his headquarters are situated, whether he halts there or not.

Distance to be travelled before daily allowance is admissible.

53. Daily allowance may not be drawn for any day on which a Government servant does not reach a point outside a radius of five miles from his headquarters or returns to his headquarters from a similar point, even though the distance travelled over may be more than five miles.

NOTE.—This rule applies to cases where the officer comes to a halt without reaching a distance exceeding five miles from headquarters. But it does not apply when the journey is continued without interruption to a point more than five miles distant from headquarters, even though at the expiration (midnight) of the day on which he started he has not yet reached such a point.

Halts on tour.

54. Subject to the conditions laid down in rules 55 and 56, daily allowance may be drawn during a halt on tour or on a holiday occurring during a tour.

NOTE.—Daily allowance is inadmissible unless the Government servant is actually, and not merely constructively, in camp, and also when he takes casual leave while on tour.

55. Daily allowance may not be drawn for a continuous halt of more than ten days at any one place; provided that a competent authority may grant general or individual exemptions from the operation of this rule, on such conditions as it thinks fit, if it is satisfied—

- (a) that prolonged halts are necessary in the interests of the public service, and
- (b) that such halts necessitate the maintenance of camp equipage or, where no camp equipage is maintained, continue, after the first ten days, to entail extra expense upon the halting Government servant.

56. For the purposes of rules 53, 54 and 55:—

- (a) After a continuous halt of ten days' duration, the halting place shall be regarded as the Government servant's temporary headquarters.
- (b) A halt is continuous unless terminated by an absence on duty at a distance from the halting place exceeding five miles for a period including not less than three nights.

- (c) In calculating the duration of a halt, any day on which the Government servant travels or halts at a distance from the halting place exceeding five miles shall be excluded. On such a day the Government servant may draw daily allowance or exchange it for mileage allowance if admissible.

Subdivision 2.—Mileage allowance and actual expenses in place of or in addition to daily allowance.

57. A competent authority may, by general or special order and on such condition as it thinks fit to impose, permit any Government servant or class of Government servants to draw mileage allowance instead of daily allowance for the whole period of any absence from headquarters, if it considers that the nature of the Government servant's duty is such that daily allowance is not sufficient to cover his travelling expenses.

Exchange of daily allowance for mileage allowance during the whole period of a tour.

58. (a) Subject to any conditions which a competent authority may by general or special order impose, a Government servant in superior service may exchange his daily allowance for mileage allowance on any day on which—

Exchange of daily allowance for mileage allowance on particular journeys.

- (i) he travels by railway or steamer or both, or
- (ii) he travels more than 20 miles by road ;

provided that, if a continuous journey extends over more than one day, the exchange must be made for all such days and not for a part only of them.

NOTE.—Short journeys within a radius of five miles from headquarters may not be added to other journeys, when calculating the distance travelled by road or the amount of mileage allowance admissible for road journeys.

(b) When a journey by road is combined with a journey by railway or steamer under clause (a) (i) of this rule :—

- (i) Mileage allowance may be drawn on account of such combined journey, but mileage in respect of the road journey is limited to the amount of daily allowance unless the journey by road exceeds twenty miles, and
- (ii) unless such journey by road be a journey to or from the Government servant's headquarters, mileage allowance shall be calculated on the distance actually travelled, without regard to the points fixed by or under rule 15.

59. Subject to any conditions which a competent authority may by general or special order impose, a non-gazetted ministerial or a menial Government servant may, for any day on which he travels by public or hired conveyance under certificate from the head of his office that he is required to do so, exchange daily allowance for mileage allowance.

60. The following conditions are applicable to a Government servant in inferior service :—

- (a) For a journey by railway, he may draw mileage allowance in addition to daily allowance.
- (b) For a journey by steamer, he may draw travelling allowance under rule 40.
- (c) For a journey by road, he may exchange daily allowance for mileage allowance if the journey exceeds 20 miles or the condition of rule 59 is fulfilled.

Travelling allowance admissible to a Government servant in inferior service.

(d) For a journey by road combined with a journey by railway or by steamer, he may draw mileage allowance, limited as in rule 58 (b) (i) except as provided in rule 59, for the road journey, in addition to the allowances admissible under clause (a) or (b) of this rule.

Actual expenses of maintaining camp during a sudden journey away from it.

61. A competent authority may permit any Government servant, who is compelled by a sudden emergency to leave his camp and travel rapidly on duty to a place more than twenty miles distant, to draw, in addition to mileage allowance, the actual cost of maintaining his camp, whether the camp be moved or not; provided that the amount of actual cost drawn shall not exceed the daily allowance of his grade.

Actual expenses on first and last journey of an extensive tour.

62. A Government servant entitled to daily allowance, whose sphere of duty extends over a whole province, may, when making a journey of more than one hundred miles to the first or from the last camp of an extensive tour, recover, in lieu of the daily allowance admissible for the days occupied by such journey, the whole necessary cost of the journey, including the cost of transportation of camp equipment and of servants, horses, motor-cars, motor-cycles, bicycles and private baggage on such scale as a competent authority may prescribe.

Actual expenses of conveying camp equipment, etc.

63. (a) When a competent authority is satisfied that it is in the interests of the public service that a particular Government servant on tour should send his horses, camels, motor-cars, motor-cycles, bicycles or camp equipment by railway or steamer, or by country craft when no steamer service exist capable of conveying the goods or animals or when such means of carriage is cheaper or more expeditious, it may, by special order in each case, permit him to recover, in addition to mileage allowance or daily allowance or both, the actual cost or part of the actual cost of transporting them.

NOTE 1.—In the case of a motor-car, the cost of transporting a chauffeur or cleaner, and for each horse the cost of transporting one sayer and one grass-cutter may be drawn.

NOTE 2.—The "term motor-cycle" in this rule includes a side-car.

NOTE 3.—The application of this rule is restricted to journeys on tour.

NOTE 4.—Cost of carriage of bicycle by rail is admissible under this rule to officers on tour within a district when it is necessary for the officer to arrive at his destination ready equipped for a further journey.

NOTE 5.—This rule refers primarily to private motor-cars. The cost of carriage of Government motor-cars is contingent expenditure.

(b) A competent authority may by general or special order prescribe limitations on the weight of camp equipment and the number of conveyances and animals to be carried at Government expense under clause (a) of this rule by a particular Government servant or class of Government servants.

Government servants whose duties require them to travel constantly by railway.

64. (a) The following provisions are applicable to any Government servant or class of Government servants whose duties involve constant travelling by railway, to whom a competent authority may declare them to be applicable.

(b) When such a Government servant makes a journey by railway on tour—

(i) He is entitled either to a free pass under the free pass rules of the railway or to the fares for himself and the servants and baggage accompanying him which a free pass would cover.

(ii) He may draw daily allowance for any day on which he is absent from headquarters for more than eight consecutive hours.

(iii) He may not exchange for mileage allowance the allowances admissible under sub-clauses (i) and (ii) of this rule.

(iv) If he combines with a railway journey a journey by steamer or road, he may, if he travels to a place distant at least five miles from the point where he leaves the railway or returns to the railway from a place similarly distant, draw mileage allowance for the journey by steamer or road, in addition to daily allowance, if any, admissible under this rule or under rule 40, provided that the time spent on the journey by steamer or road shall be deducted in calculating the duration of his absence from his headquarters.

Sub-division (3).—Travelling allowance admissible for journeys and halts within five miles of headquarters.

65. A competent authority may, by general or special order, permit any Government servant or class of Government servants to draw the actual cost of hiring a conveyance on a journey for which no travelling allowance is admissible under these rules.

Conveyance hire.

NOTE.—When conveyance hire is granted under this rule, daily allowance under rule 54 is inadmissible.

66. A Government servant travelling on duty within five miles of his headquarters is entitled to recover the actual amounts which he may spend in payment of ferry and other tolls and fares for journeys by railway or other public conveyance.

Ferry charges, tolls and railway fare.

NOTE.—If an officer while halting at headquarters and drawing allowance under rule 67 makes a journey of five miles or less, returning the same day to headquarters, he may be granted allowances under both these rules and rule 67 subject to the restriction that the total sum received shall not exceed the daily allowance.

67. On the following conditions and any other conditions which it may think fit to impose, a competent authority may, by general or special order, permit any Government servant or class of Government servants to recover the actual cost of maintaining camp equipage during a halt at headquarters or within five miles of headquarters or during the interval between the Government servant's departure from or arrival at headquarters and that of his camp equipage:—

Actual expenses of maintaining camp equipage during a halt at headquarters.

(a) The amount drawn, together with any amount recovered under rule 66, should not exceed the daily allowance of his grade.

(b) The period of the halt or interval for which it is granted should not exceed ten days. An absence on duty from the halting place for less than three nights should not be treated as interrupting the halt or interval.

(c) The Government servant must certify that he has maintained the whole or part of his camp equipage during the halt or interval and that the expense of maintenance has not been less than the amount drawn. In the case of a non-gazetted or a menial servant, the head of the office must certify that such maintenance was necessary.

NOTE.—The actual expense of keeping up camp equipage during halts at headquarters is the difference between the actual outlay incurred by an officer in maintaining the equipage during that time and the outlay he would incur if he could discharge it and had nothing to do with it till he wanted it again. Interest on capital outlay, and charges on account of depreciation and repairs as well as the up-keeping of horses, palkees, etc., used only for the conveyance of the officer on his marches, and the cost of maintaining private conveyances of any sort cannot be reckoned in "actual expenses" of keeping up camp equipage.

Sub-section (iv)—Special rules for high officers.

Ministers.

68. A minister, when travelling on tour, may recover the cost of carrying a motor-car under the conditions specified in rule 63, provided that the local Government is satisfied that the car has been employed for all practical purposes, only as a means of performing, in the public interest, a journey off the line of railway. In cases where the presence of his car with the minister has, apart from the advantages to Government of the particular tour or journey, saved him expense in hiring a conveyance or served his personal convenience to an appreciable extent, he must pay one-fifth of the cost of carriage.

69. (a) Ministers when travelling by rail are entitled to a reserved first class carriage, to railway fares actually paid for not more than ten personal servants at lowest class rates, and to the conveyance of all their personal luggage at the public expense, whether taken in the luggage-van of the train to which the reserved carriage is attached or sent by any other train.

(b) They must pay the usual fares for any persons travelling with them in the reserved accommodation, and if Government pays full tariff rates for the reserved accommodation, such fares must be credited to Government.

(c) When travelling by road or steamer they are entitled to charge to Government their personal *bond fide* travelling expenses, appending to their bills, a certificate as follows:—

"I certify that I have actually paid the amount of this bill and that it does not include any charges for the freight of any stores or goods, other than my personal luggage, or any charge for refreshments, hotels or staging bungalows."

NOTE 1.—Stores taken for consumption on tour are treated as personal luggage.

NOTE 2.—See also rule 64.

Amount of luggage admissible.

70. Except where otherwise expressly provided in these rules, the amount of luggage which may be transported, free of cost, by a Government servant travelling in reserved accommodation is the amount covered by the number of tickets which a member of the public would have to purchase in order to reserve such accommodation.

Section X.—Journey of a newly-appointed Government servant to join his first post.

General rule.

71. Except as otherwise provided in this section travelling allowance is not admissible to any person for the journey to join his first post in Government service.

Exception.

72. A competent authority may, by general or special order, permit any person, whether appointed to a temporary or a permanent post, to draw travelling allowance for the journey to join his first post in Government service.

Concession to persons re-employed in Government service.

73. When a pensioner, or a Government servant who has been thrown out of employment owing to a reduction of establishment or the abolition of his post, is reappointed to Government service, the authority which sanctions his reappointment may permit him to draw travelling allowance for so much of his journey to join his new post as falls within India.

Concession to persons joining by sea.

74. When a person is appointed to a post in Government service which he cannot join except by sea, a competent authority may grant him a free passage by sea.

Concession to a minister.

75. When a person is appointed to be a minister he is entitled, when travelling by railway to join his post, to the concession described in rule 82.

76. Any person appointed, while resident in Europe, by the Secretary of State in Council to Government service in India, other than a person whose case is covered by rules made by the Secretary of State in Council under sections 85 and 104 of the Act, may draw mileage allowance for the journey to join his first post from any port in India at which, with the permission of the Secretary of State, he may disembark.

Concession to person appointed in Europe.

77. Travelling allowance under rules 72 and 73 should be calculated as for a journey on tour, but no allowance may be drawn for halts on the journeys.

Rate of travelling allowance under this section.

78. When mileage allowance is drawn under rules 72, 73 and 76 the rate admissible is that of the grade to which the Government servant will belong after joining his post.

Section XI.—Journeys on transfer.

79. Travelling allowance may not be drawn under this section by a Government servant on transfer from one station to another unless he is transferred for the public convenience and is entitled to pay during the period occupied by the journey. A transfer at his own request or in consequence of misconduct should not be treated as a transfer for the public convenience unless the authority sanctioning the transfer, for special reasons which should be recorded, otherwise direct.

General conditions of admissibility.

80. A Government servant may draw mileage allowance for a journey on transfer, including transfer from military to civil employ.

General rule.

81. (a) Unless in any case it be otherwise expressly provided in these rules or in rules made under other sections of the Act, a Government servant in superior service is entitled, for a journey on transfer, to the following concessions:—

Special concessions to Government servants in superior service.

I.—For journeys by rail or steamer.

- (i) He may draw one extra fare of the class to which his grade entitles him.
- (ii) He may draw one extra fare for each adult member of his family who accompanies him and for whom full fare is actually paid and one half fare for each child for whom such fare is actually paid.
- (iii) He may draw the actual cost of transporting by goods train, steamer or other craft personal effects up to the following maxima:—

Grade of Government servant.	If travelling alone.		If accompanied by family.	
	Mds.			
First	...	40	...	60
Second	...	20	...	30
Third	...	12	...	15

Provided that a competent authority may prescribe lower maxima in the case of any specified class of Government servants.

NOTE 1.—If a Government servant carries his personal effects by passenger, instead of by goods train, he may draw the actual cost of carriage up to a limit of the amount which would have been admissible had he taken the maximum number of maunds by goods train.

NOTE 2.—If a Government servant carries his personal effects by road between stations connected by rail or steamer he may draw actual expenses up to the limit of steamer freight or goods train freight.

(iv) Provided that—

- (1) the distance travelled exceeds 80 miles ;
- (2) the Government servant is travelling to join a post in which the possession of a conveyance or horse is advantageous from the point of view of his efficiency ; and
- (3) conveyances or horses are actually carried by rail, steamer or other craft ;

he may draw the actual cost of transporting at owner's risk conveyances and horses on the following scale :—

Grade of Government servant				Scale allowed.
First	...	...	...	Two horses, and a carriage or motor-car or motor-cycle.
Second	...	...	...	One horse, and a carriage or motor-cycle.
Third	...	...	...	One horse or a motor-cycle or ordinary cycle.

NOTE :—In the case of a motor-car the cost of transporting a chauffeur or cleaner, and for each horse the cost of transporting one sycce and one grass-cutler may be drawn.

Exception.—A Government servant who travels by a Government steamer, is not entitled, for the journey by steamer, either to mileage allowance under rule 80 or to the concessions allowed by this clause. He is entitled to free transport of himself, his family, servants and their *bande* personal effects, and of conveyances and horses subject to the limits prescribed in sub-clause (iv) ; and may draw in addition the daily allowance of his grade.

II.—For a journey by road.

- (i) He may draw one extra mileage allowance at the rate to which his grade entitles him.
- (ii) He may draw a second extra mileage allowance if two members of his family accompany him and a third if more than two members accompany him.
- (iii) For the transportation of personal effects within the limits prescribed in sub-clause 1(ii) of this clause, he may draw mileage allowance at a rate to be fixed by a competent authority. This rate will be calculated on the average cost of conveying goods by the cheapest method of conveyance.
- (b) The following explanations are given of terms employed in clause (a) of this rule :—
 - (i) The term "personal effects" is not subject to definition, but the controlling officer must satisfy himself that a claim to reimbursement on account of their transportation is reasonable.
 - (ii) The term "motor-cycle" includes a side-car.
 - (iii) A member of a Government servant's family who follows him within six months from the date of his transfer or precedes him by not more than one month may be treated as accompanying him. If such member travels to the new station from a place other than the Government servant's old station, the Government servant may draw either the actual fare for the journey made or the fare admissible for the journey from the old to the new station whichever is less.

- (c) Tents supplied by Government are transported at the expense of Government. Tents purchased and maintained by a Government servant himself may be transported at the expense of Government: provided that they do not exceed a scale to be prescribed in this behalf by a competent authority as suitable to a particular Government servant or class of Government servants. If they exceed this scale, the excess may be treated as a part of personal effects.
- (d) A Government servant who claims higher travelling allowance on the ground that members of his family accompanied him on transfer must support his claim by a certificate showing the numbers and relationship of the said members.
- (e) A Government servant claiming the cost of transporting personal effects, a conveyance or a horse, must support his claim by a certificate that the actual expense incurred was not less than the sum claimed. Such a certificate must give details of the conveyances or horses transported.

82. When a minister after his appointment as such, travels by railway to join his post, he may, at his option, travel on the following terms, in lieu of drawing travelling allowance under the ordinary rules governing a journey on transfer:—

Journey to join the post of a minister.

- (a) Any accommodation which he will be entitled, under section XXI of these rules, to reserve by requisition after joining his post will, if practicable, be placed at his disposal.
- (b) The charge for haulage of the reserved accommodation will be paid by Government.
- (c) He must pay to Government the fare which he would have paid if no accommodation had been reserved, and must, in addition, pay in cash to the station master of the station from which the journey commences full fares for any members of his family accompanying him, whether they share his reserved accommodation or not. When Government pays full tariff rates for the accommodation, all such fares will be credited to Government.

83. The Government servants specified in rule 64 may draw travelling allowance under that rule for journeys on transfer within the limits of the railway to which they are attached, and are entitled, in addition, to a free pass or fares for their families: provided that they must not draw daily allowance for halts in the course of the journey unless such halts are made in connection with their duty. When transferred from one railway to another, they are entitled to travelling allowance under rules 79 to 81.

Government servants whose duties involve constant travelling by railway.

84. The peons of the combined Excise and Salt Department when transferred from one district to another, are entitled, if accompanied by their families, to mileage allowance at the following special rates:—

Concession to peons of the combined Excise and Salt Department.

- (a) For a journey by railway or steamer, double fare of the lowest class.
- (b) For a journey by road, two annas for each mile travelled.
- (c) For a journey by boat, one anna for each mile travelled.

inferior
servants.

85. Except as provided in rule 84, a Government servant in inferior service is entitled on transfer to draw travelling allowance as for a journey on tour.

Government
servant
appointed to
a new post
while in transit.

86. A Government servant appointed to a new post while in transit from one post to another is entitled to draw travelling allowance under this section for so much of the journey on transfer as he has accomplished when he receives the fresh orders and for the journey from the place at which he receives such orders to his new station.

Government
servant taking
short leave
before joining
a new post.

87. A Government servant who takes leave, not exceeding four months, after he has given over charge of his old post and before he has taken charge of his new post is entitled, whether the order of transfer is received before or after the commencement of his leave, to travelling allowance under this section.

Government
servant taking
long leave
while in transit.

88. A Government servant who takes leave exceeding four months while in transit from one post to another may draw travelling allowance under rule 81(a), I (i) and (ii) and II (i) and (ii) for so much of the journey to join the new post as he has accomplished before the order granting his leave is received, in addition to any allowance admissible under rule 89.

Government
servant posted
to a new
station on
return from
long leave.

89. When on return from leave exceeding four months a Government servant is posted to a station other than that at which he was posted when he went on leave, the controlling officer may permit him to recover the travelling allowance admissible, under sub-clauses I (ii) and (iv) and II (iii) of rule 81 (a), for a journey from his old to his new station.

Section XII.—Journey to a hill station.

90. Special rules, which are not included in these rules, govern the grant of travelling allowance to Government servants moving to hill stations with the headquarters of a Government.

Journey made
under the orders
of superior
authority.

91. A Government servant, other than a Government servant moving with the headquarters of a Government, who travels on duty to a hill station within his sphere of duty or is required by the orders of a superior authority to travel to a hill station on duty, may draw travelling allowance during his absence as for a journey on tour. Such a Government servant will, however, forfeit all claim to travelling allowance for the journey and halt, other than permanent travelling allowance, if he prolongs his stay at the hill station beyond a period of ten days or the period necessary for the performance of the duty on which the journey is made, whichever is less: provided that a competent authority may preserve the Government servant's claim to travelling allowance by—

(a) sanctioning a halt, in excess of ten days, or

(b) officially intimating that his presence was required on duty throughout the period or that he was permitted to extend his stay during holidays immediately following his period of duty.

A Government
servant
performing
his duties at a
hill station for
his own
convenience.

92. When a Government servant is permitted for his own convenience to perform his duties at a hill station, he is not entitled to daily allowance or mileage allowance for the journey to or from such station or for the period during which he halts at it.

Section XIII.—Journey to attend an examination.

93. A Government servant is entitled to draw travelling allowance for the journey to and from the place at which he appears for an examination of any of the following kinds:—

General rules.

- (a) An obligatory departmental or language examination.
- (b) An examination held under any rules in force in the vernacular language of a frontier, or hill tribe.
- (c) In the case of a military officer in civil employ, an examination for promotion in military rank.
- (d) In the case of a civil assistant surgeon or sub-assistant surgeon, an examination designed to test his fitness to rise above an efficiency bar in a time-scale.

Provided that—

- (1) travelling allowance shall not be drawn under this rule more than twice for any particular examination or standard of examination; and
- (2) a competent authority may disallow travelling allowance under this rule to any candidate who in its opinion—
 - (i) has culpably neglected the duty of preparing himself for an obligatory examination, or
 - (ii) does not display a reasonable standard of proficiency in an examination which is not obligatory.

94. A Government servant who obtains a reward for proficiency in an oriental language or who for the first time obtains a degree of honour in any language is entitled to draw mileage allowance for the journey to and from the place of examination.

Government servants obtaining a reward for proficiency in an oriental language.

95. A competent authority may permit a Government servant to draw travelling allowance for the journey to and from the place at which he appears for any examination other than those specified in rules 93 and 94.

Special concessions.

96. Travelling allowance under rules 93 and 95 should be calculated as for a journey on tour, but no allowance may be drawn for halts on the journey.

Rate of travelling allowance under this section.

Section XIV.—Journey when proceeding on or returning from leave.

97. Except as otherwise provided in these rules, a Government servant is not entitled to any travelling allowance for a journey made during leave or while proceeding on or returning from leave.

General rule.

98. A competent authority may, for special reasons which should be recorded, permit any Government servant to draw, for a journey of the kind specified in rule 97, travelling allowance as for a journey on tour.

Exception.

99. A military officer in civil employ, when proceeding to the United Kingdom on leave on medical certificate or returning therefrom, is entitled to the same concessions which he would receive in military employ: provided that he is not entitled to a certificate in military form E, which gives him the right to travel in a class of railway carriage higher than that for which he pays the fare.

Concessions to military officers in civil employ.

100. Subject to the proviso in rule 99, a military sub-assistant surgeon in civil employ, when proceeding on or returning from leave of not less than six months' duration, is entitled to the same concessions which he would receive if he were in military employ.

101. A military officer in civil employ, being a departmental or warrant officer, when proceeding on or returning from leave on medical certificate, is entitled to the same concessions which he would receive in military employ.

Concessions to
survey
subordinates.

102. A competent authority may exercise the following powers:—

(a) He may grant such rail and steamer fares as he considers necessary to khalsias and other menials proceeding on or returning from leave of any kind. Such fares should be paid for the journey to or from the place at which each menial was recruited.

(b) He may grant such travelling allowance as he considers necessary to subordinates when proceeding on or returning from leave if their homes are situated in provinces other than those in which they are employed.

Government
servant recalled
to duty from
leave.

103. (a) When a Government servant is compulsorily recalled to duty before the expiry of his leave and the leave is thereby curtailed by not less than one month, he is entitled to draw mileage allowance for the journey from the place at which the order of recall reaches him or, if the journey involves travelling by sea, from the port at which he lands in India, to the station to which he is recalled. If the period by which the leave is curtailed is less than a month, mileage allowance may be allowed at the discretion of the authority recalling the Government servant.

(b) If the Government servant recalled to duty is entitled to travelling allowance under rule 87, he may not draw mileage allowance under clause (a) unless he abandons his claims to the mileage allowance specified in rules 80 and 81 (a) I (i) and II (i).

104. If a non-gazetted Government servant, on compulsory recall from leave exceeding four months, is posted to a station other than that from which he went on leave, he may, if his pay after transfer does not exceed Rs. 400 and if his new station is distant more than 50 miles from his old station, draw, in addition to the allowance admissible under rule 89, travelling allowance for his family under rule 81 for the journey from the place at which the order of recall reaches him to the new station: provided that the amount so drawn shall not exceed the amount admissible under rule 81 for the journey from the old to the new station.

Travelling
allowance during
joining time
under
fundamental
rule 105 (d.)

105. A Government servant on joining time under fundamental rule 105(d) may draw travelling allowance for the journey as for a journey on transfer.

Section XV.—Journey on retirement, dismissal or termination of employment.

General
restrictions.

106. Unless in any case it be otherwise expressly provided in this section, no person is entitled to any travelling allowance for a journey made after retirement or dismissal from Government service or after the termination of such service.

Exception.

107. A competent authority may, for special reasons which should be recorded, permit any Government servant to draw travelling allowance for a journey of the kind mentioned in rule 106.

108. When a minister after his appointment as such travels by railway on retiring from the service, he is entitled, if he so desires, to the concession described in rule 82.

Concessions to ministers.

109. A competent authority may grant such rail and steamer fares as he considers necessary to a discharged khulasi or other menial for the journey to the place at which the menial was enlisted.

Concessions to survey subordinates.

110. A military officer in civil employ, being a departmental or a warrant officer, on retirement after service which has earned a pension or gratuity, is entitled to the same right as regards a free passage as if he were retiring from military employ.

Concessions to military officers in civil employ.

111. A person temporarily employed in Government service who has received travelling allowance for the journey to join his post, may, on the termination of his employment, be allowed to draw travelling allowance for the journey to any place: provided that such allowance does not exceed the travelling allowance calculated for the journey to the place at which he was engaged that the claim to draw travelling allowance is preferred within three months of the termination of his employment and that the officer under whom he is employed is satisfied that he intends to make the journey.

Concessions to Government servants temporarily employed.

112. Travelling allowance under rules 107 and 111 should be calculated as for a journey on tour, but no allowance may be drawn for halts on the journeys.

Rates of travelling allowance under this section.

Section XVI.—Journey to give evidence.

113. The following provisions apply to a Government servant who is summoned to give evidence in British India—

Journey to give evidence of facts of which he has official knowledge.

- (a) in a criminal case, a case before a court-martial, a civil case to which Government is a party or a departmental inquiry held by a properly constituted authority in British India, or
- (b) before a court in an Indian state or in foreign territory:

provided that the facts as to which he is to give evidence have come to his knowledge in the discharge of his public duties:—

- (i) He may draw travelling allowance as for a journey on tour, attaching to his bill a certificate of attendance given by the court or other authority which summoned him.
- (ii) When he draws such travelling allowance, he may not accept any payment of his expenses from the court or authority. Any fees which may be deposited in the court for the travelling and subsistence allowance of the witness must be credited to Government.
- (iii) If the court in which he gives evidence is situated within five miles of his headquarters and no travelling allowance is therefore admissible for the journey, he may, if he be not in receipt of permanent travelling allowance, accept such payment of actual travelling expenses as the court may make.

NOTE.—A Government servant summoned to give evidence while on leave or under suspension is entitled to the concessions described in this rule.

114. A Government servant summoned to give evidence in circumstances other than those described in rule 113 is not entitled, by reason of his position as a Government servant, to any payments other than those admissible

Other cases.

by the rules of the court. If the court pays him any sum as subsistence allowance or compensation, apart from payment for travelling expenses, he must credit that sum to Government before drawing full pay for the day or days of absence.

Section XVII.—Journey to obtain medical advice.

General rule.

115. If in order to obtain medical advice, a Government servant is compelled to leave a station at which he is posted and at which there is no medical officer of Government and travel to another station, he may, on production of a certificate from the medical officer consulted that the journey was, in his opinion, absolutely necessary, draw travelling allowance for the journey.

Journey to obtain medical certificate.

116. If a Government servant is compelled to travel to another station in order to obtain a medical certificate in support of his application for leave, he may draw travelling allowance for the journey; but he may not draw travelling allowance for a journey to obtain the countersignature of a medical officer of Government on such a certificate.

NOTE.—Travelling allowance is not admissible for a journey to procure a health certificate on first appointment to Government service.

Previous permission necessary if obtainable.

117. The journeys contemplated by rules 115 and 116 should not be undertaken without the previous permission of the controlling officer, if such permission can be obtained without risk to the Government servant requiring medical advice.

Journey to appear before a medical board preliminary to retirement.

118. (a) A Government servant who is directed by his official superior, in the interests of the public service, to apply for an invalid pension may, if he be required to make a journey in order to appear before a medical board, draw his actual travelling expenses, subject to a maximum of the amount of travelling allowance calculated for the journey. If it be necessary for him to return to his headquarters after appearing before the medical board, he may draw his actual expenses subject to the same maximum. In both cases his travelling allowance bill must be supported by a certificate that he was directed to apply for an invalid pension in the interests of the public service and that he did not voluntarily ask to retire.

(b) A competent authority may allow actual expenses as limited by clause (a) of this rule, to be drawn by a Government servant who voluntarily applies for an invalid pension: provided that the authority is satisfied that the circumstances of the applicant are such as to justify the concession.

Journey to appear before a medical board in other circumstances.

119. Except as provided in rule 118 no travelling allowance is admissible for a journey undertaken in order to appear before a medical board.

Rate of travelling allowance under this section.

120. Travelling allowance under rules 115, 116, and 118 (a) should be calculated as for a journey on tour, but no allowance may be drawn for halts on the journeys.

Section XVIII.—Journey in attendance on an incapacitated Government servant.

121. If a Government servant, under the advice of a civil surgeon or other medical officer of Government whose duty it is to attend him professionally, is required to travel to a presidency town or elsewhere, either when proceeding on leave or in order to obtain further medical advice, and the medical officer considers that it would be

unsafe for him to make the journey unattended, the medical officer may either himself accompany the patient to his destination or arrange that some other person shall do so. In that case, the attendant, if a Government servant, shall be deemed to have been travelling on duty and may draw travelling allowance for the outward and return journey as for a journey on tour; if not a Government servant, he shall be entitled to actual expenses.

Section XIX.—Journey on a course of training.

122. When a Government servant or a student not already in Government service is selected to undergo a course of training, a competent authority may decide the scale, if any, on which he shall draw—

- (a) travelling allowance for the original journey to and the last journey from the place of training, and for halts at such place;
- (b) in the case of training at a school, college or similar institution, travelling allowance for similar journeys on the occasion of holidays and vacations; and
- (c) travelling allowance for journeys during the course of training;

provided that the scale so fixed shall not exceed that admissible to Government servants of similar status on duty at the place of training.

Section XX.—Journey to attend a darbar or levee.

123. A Government servant who is permitted to attend a darbar or a levee elsewhere than at his headquarters may draw travelling allowance for the journey as for a journey on tour.

CHAPTER IV.—Travelling allowance admissible when means of transport are supplied without cost to the Government servant travelling.

Section XXI.—Supply of free accommodation on railway journeys.

124. The procedure to be followed in submitting a requisition for reserved accommodation shall be such as may be prescribed by the Railway Board. Procedure of requisition.

125. When a Government servant travels in a carriage reserved by requisition, the carriage is entirely at his disposal and may be detached and detained at any railway station at his request. Effect of requisition of a carriage.

126. The issue of free passes for journeys by railway is regulated by rules made in this behalf by the Railway Board. Free passes.

Section XXII.—Travelling allowance admissible when the whole or part of the means of conveyance is supplied without charge.

Sub-section (i).—Journeys by railway.

127. The travelling allowance admissible to a Government servant who makes a journey by rail in accommodation reserved by requisition is prescribed in sub-section (iv) of section IX and elsewhere in these rules. Journeys made by railway in accommodation reserved by requisition.

Free transit by railway otherwise than in accommodation reserved by requisition.

128. When a Government servant is entitled to or is allowed free transit by railway otherwise than accommodation reserved by requisition, whether on a free pass or otherwise, the mileage allowance which he draws for the journey must be reduced by the amount of the fare which, but for such free transit, he would have paid. This rule applies to cases in which a free pass is issued on any railway, whether worked by Government or not. The reduction made must include the full number of fares covered by the pass, unless the Government servant certifies that he did not use the pass in respect of any fare or fares for which no reduction is made.

NOTE.—The circumstances under which a free pass may be given are irrelevant and it is immaterial whether it is held by the officer in his official capacity or not.

Government servant in receipt of permanent travelling allowance.

129. When a Government servant in receipt of permanent travelling allowance uses a free pass on a railway or on a company steamer within his sphere of duty, he must deduct from his permanent travelling allowance for the month the amount of the railway or steamer fares which he would have paid if he had not travelled on a pass.

Government servant entitled to travelling in a higher class on payment of a lower fare.

130. When a Government servant is permitted to travel by railway in a higher class on payment of a lower fare, his mileage allowance must be reduced by the amount by which the fare of the class in which he travels exceeds the fare actually paid.

Government servant travelling with a free pass on an unopened line of railway.

131. A Government servant travelling with a free pass on an unopened line of railway is entitled to the travelling allowance prescribed in rule 134 as limited by rule 136.

Sub-section (II).—Journeys by sea or river in a steamer.

Journey by Government vessel.

132. When a Government servant travels by sea or river, otherwise than on payment of passage money, in a steamer the cost of which is paid by Government or by a local fund, he may draw no travelling allowance except the daily allowance of his grade; provided that, when his servants and luggage are not conveyed on the vessel but are sent separately at his expense, he may draw in addition the actual cost of transporting them.

133. When a Government servant is allowed free transit by steamer, otherwise than in a Government vessel, the mileage allowance which he draws for the journey must be reduced by the amount of the fare which, but for such free transit, he would have paid. If he travels on a free pass, the reduction made must include the full number of fares covered by the pass unless the Government servant certifies that he did not use the pass in respect of any fare or fares for which no reduction is made.

Sub-section (III).—Other journeys.

Free transit by boat, road, etc.

134. Except where otherwise expressly provided in this section, when, on a journey other than a journey by railway or by steamer, a Government servant uses a means of locomotion provided at the expense of Government, a local fund or an Indian State, and does not pay the cost of its use or propulsion, he is entitled to travelling allowance as follows:—

- (a) If he has not to provide separate conveyance at his own expense for his servants or luggage, he may draw the daily allowance of his grade and may not exchange it for mileage allowance. If, however, part of the journey is made by other means of locomotion, he may at his option draw in lieu of daily allowance the mileage allowance admissible for that part.

- (b) If he has to provide separate conveyance at his own expense for his servants or luggage, he may, if the conditions of rule 58 or 59 are fulfilled, exchange his daily allowance for half the mileage allowance calculated for the journey and draw in addition the mileage allowance admissible for any part of the journey made by other means of locomotion.

135. When a Government servant is provided with means of locomotion as in rule 134, but pays all the cost of its use or propulsion, he may draw travelling allowance under the ordinary rules, subject to the deduction of such fixed hire or charge as a competent authority may fix.

When the Government servant pays the cost of propulsion.

136. The provisions of rules 134 and 135 do not apply to a Government servant of the fourth grade or to any other Government servant or class of Government servants to whom a competent authority may declare them to be inapplicable.

Exception.

137. A Government servant, who travels by a motor-car which has been supplied to him at the expense of Government on the condition that he himself bears the ordinary cost of maintenance, may draw travelling allowance as for a journey on tour, but the amount of the mileage allowance which he may draw is limited by the following conditions:—

Journey by Government motor-car.

- (a) If he travels by the motor-car more than 20 miles in one day, he may draw for the first 20 miles the mileage allowance of his grade and for the remainder of the journey three-fourths of such mileage allowance.
- (b) If he combines with a journey by the motor-car a road journey by other conveyance, he may draw the mileage allowance admissible for the first 20 miles or for the journey by other conveyance whichever is greater, and for the remainder of the journey three-fourths of such mileage allowance.
- (c) If he combines with a journey by road, whether made wholly or partly in the motor-car, a journey by railway or steamer, he may draw mileage allowance for the journey by railway or steamer in addition to the allowances admissible under clauses (a) and (b) of this rule for the journey by road.

138. The chauffeur of a motor-car supplied at the expense of Government, when making a journey by road on the motor-car in his charge may draw travelling allowance under the provisions of rule 134(a) if the journey involves an absence of at least one night from his headquarters. For a journey which does not involve such an absence he is entitled to no travelling allowance.

Chauffeurs of Government motor-cars.

CHAPTER V.—Grant of travelling allowance to persons who are not in the Civil Service of the Crown.

Section XXIII.—Government servants in military employ.

139. Except as provided in rule 140, the travelling allowance admissible to Government servants in military employ is governed by military regulations.

General rule.

Military officers
invited to attend
a darbar or
levee.

140. When a commissioned Indian military officer of the regular force, whether on the active or the retired list, is invited to attend a darbar or levee at a place other than that at which he is stationed or has his residence, a competent authority may grant him travelling allowance for the journey subject to the following limits:—

(a) For the journey from his station or place of residence to the place at which the darbar or levee is held and thence back to his starting point, single railway and steamer fares actually paid, and actual travelling expenses for journeys by road subject to the maximum admissible to a Government servant of the first grade.

(b) For halts at the place at which the darbar or levee is held, a daily allowance of Rs. 3.

Section XXIV.—Other persons.

Persons
attending
commissions
of inquiry, etc.

141. (a) When any person, not being a Government servant, is required to attend any meeting of a commission of inquiry or of a board, conference, committee or departmental inquiry convened under proper authority, or is required to perform any public duties in an honorary capacity, a competent authority may grant him travelling allowance for the journey calculated under the ordinary rules for the journey of a Government servant on tour, and for this purpose may declare, by general or special order, the grade to which such person shall be considered to belong.

(b) In a case of the kind contemplated by clause (a) of this rule, a competent authority may, in its discretion, grant to the person concerned his actual travelling, hotel and carriage expenses instead of travelling allowance under that clause.

(c) A competent authority may delegate the power conferred upon it by clause (a) of this rule to the Government servant presiding over the meeting of the commission or other body which the person concerned is required to attend.

CHAPTER VI.—Controlling Officers.

Section XXV.—Signature on travelling allowance bills.

Controlling
officer to be
declared by
competent
authority.

142. A competent authority shall declare what authority shall be the controlling officer, for travelling allowance purposes, of each Government servant or class of Government servants. It may, if it think fit, declare that any particular Government servant shall be his own controlling officer.

Signature of
controlling
officer
necessary on a
travelling
allowance bill.
Exceptions.

143. Except as provided in rule 142, no bill for travelling allowance, other than permanent travelling allowance, shall be paid unless it be signed or countersigned by the controlling officer of the Government servant who presents it.

144. The following Government servants may present bills for travelling allowance without the countersignature of the controlling officer:—

Non-gazetted Government servants: provided that detailed and countersigned bills are subsequently submitted to the audit officer for adjustment.

Delegation of
duty of counter-
signature.

145. Except where expressly permitted by a competent authority, a controlling officer may not delegate to a subordinate his duty of countersigning.

Section XXVI.—Duties and powers.

146. It is the duty of a controlling officer, before signing or countersigning a travelling allowance bill—

- (a) to scrutinise the necessity, frequency and duration of journeys and halts for which travelling allowance is claimed, and to disallow the whole or any part of the travelling allowance claimed for any journey or halt if he considers that a journey was unnecessary or unduly protracted or that a halt was of excessive duration;
- (b) to scrutinise carefully the distances entered in travelling allowance bills;
- (c) to satisfy himself that, where the actual cost of transporting servants, personal effects, etc., is claimed under these rules, the scale on which such servants, effects, etc., were transported was reasonable; and to disallow any claim which, in his opinion, does not fulfil that condition;
- (d) to check any tendency to abuse the option of exchanging daily allowance for mileage allowance; and
- (e) to observe any subsidiary rules which a competent authority may make for his guidance.

Minister in charge: The Hon'ble Sir S. N. Banerjee, Kt., (Ministry of Local Self-Government).

Minister in charge: The Hon'ble Mr. P. C. Mitter, C.I.E., (Ministry of Education).

Minister in charge: The Hon'ble Nawab Saliyd Nawab Ali Chaudhuri, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E. (Ministry of Agriculture and Public Works).

No. 19452F., dated the 23rd December 1921.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rules 44 and 93 read with rule 5 of the Fundamental Rules, His Excellency the Governor is pleased to make the following rules governing the drawing of compensatory allowances by officers under the administrative control of the local Government.

1. Subject, in respect of house-rent allowance, to the provisions of rules 3 and 4, a compensatory allowance attached to a post will be drawn in full by the Government servant performing the duties of that post.

2. A compensatory allowance other than a house-rent allowance may be drawn up to a maximum period of four months by a Government servant who takes leave on average pay from the post to which the allowance is attached or transferred therefrom for not more than four months to another post, as well as by the Government servant performing the duties of the post to which the allowance is attached; provided that—

(1) the authority sanctioning the leave or transfer, as the case may be, certifies that the Government servant is likely to return, on the expiry of his leave or his temporary duty, to the post to which the allowance is attached or to another post carrying a similar allowance; and

(2) the Government servant certifies that he continues to incur the whole or a considerable part of the expense to meet which the allowance was

3. A house-rent allowance may be drawn by a Government servant on leave or transfer in the circumstances specified in rule 2; provided that he certifies that his previous rate of expenditure for a house continues during his absence and that he places his house, free of rent, at the disposal of the Government servant, if any, who officiates in his post. The officiating Government servant cannot in such case draw the house-rent allowance attached to the post. If, however, the officiating Government servant, for a reason which the local Government considers to be sufficient, refuses the accommodation placed at his disposal, he, and not the absent Government servant, will draw the allowance.

This rule does not apply to any Government servant admitted to the benefits of the Calcutta House Allowance Scheme, in so far as it is inconsistent with the rules governing that scheme.

Minister in charge : The Hon'ble Sir S. N. Banerjee, Kt. (Ministry of Local Self-Government).

Minister in charge : The Hon'ble Mr. P. C. Mitter, C.I.E., (Ministry of Education).

Minister in charge : The Hon'ble Nawab Saliid Nawab Ali Chaudhuri, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E. (Ministry of Agriculture and Public Works).

No. 19453F., dated the 23rd December 1921.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 45 (d) read with rule 5 of the Fundamental Rules, His Excellency the Governor is pleased to make the following rule prescribing the principles on which rent shall be assessed in the case of Government servants, who, owing to the nature of their duties, occupy Government residences for a part only of the year.

1. When, owing to the nature of his duties, a Government servant occupies a Government residence for a part only of the year, he shall pay rent for the period of his occupation. The amount of rent payable shall be the amount that would be payable by the same Government servant under clause (b) or (c) of fundamental rule 45 as the rent of that residence for the period of occupation.

Minister in charge : The Hon'ble Sir S. N. Banerjee, Kt. (Ministry of Local Self-Government).

Minister in charge : The Hon'ble Mr. P. C. Mitter, C.I.E. (Ministry of Education).

Minister in charge : The Hon'ble Nawab Saliid Nawab Ali Chaudhuri, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E. (Ministry of Agriculture and Public Works).

No. 19454F., dated the 23rd December 1921.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 47 read with rule 5 of the Fundamental Rules, His Excellency the Governor is pleased to make the following rules dealing with the grant of honoraria to, and the acceptance of honoraria and fees by Government servants under the administrative control of the local Government.

1. Subject to the conditions prescribed in rules 2 to 6, a competent authority may sanction the grant of an honorarium from general revenues to a Government servant under its administrative control or the acceptance by such a Government servant of an honorarium or a fee from a source other than general revenues. No Government servant may accept an honorarium or fee without such sanction.

2. The amount of an honorarium or fee must be fixed with due regard to the value of the service in return for which it is given.

3. When the service rendered falls within the scope of the ordinary duties of the Government servant performing it, the test of exceptional merit prescribed in fundamental rule 46 must be very strictly applied.

4. Sanction must not be given to the acceptance of an honorarium or fee from a source other than general revenues unless the work for which it is offered has been undertaken with the knowledge and sanction of a competent authority, who must certify that its performance will involve no detriment to the official duties of the Government servant performing it.

5. When an honorarium or fee is paid from a source other than general revenues for work done by a Government servant during time which would otherwise be spent in the performance of official duties, the honorarium or fee must be credited to general revenues; provided that a competent authority may, for special reasons which should be recorded, direct that the whole or any part of it may be paid to the Government servant.

6. When a Government servant of an educational service is permitted to receive fees for private tuition, the financial limits of the powers of sanction accorded to a competent authority shall be considered to apply to the total amount of fees to be accepted by such Government servant during any particular scholastic term or vacation.

7. No Government servant may act as an arbitrator in any case which is likely to come before him in any shape by virtue of any judicial or executive post which he may be holding.

8. A Government servant called upon by a court of law to act as a commission to give evidence on technical matters may comply with the request, provided that the case is not of such a nature as will be likely to come before him in the course of his official duties, and may accept such fees as are fixed by the court.

Minister in charge : The Hon'ble Sir B. N. Banerjee, Kt. (Ministry of Local Self-Government).

Minister in charge : The Hon'ble Mr. P. C. Mitter, C.I.E. (Ministry of Education).

Minister in charge : The Hon'ble Nawab Saliid Nawab Ali Chaudhuri, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E. (Ministry of Agriculture and Public Works).

No. 19455 F., dated the 23rd December 1921.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 66 read with rule 5 of the Fundamental Rules, His Excellency the Governor is pleased to make the following rules specifying the authorities by whom leave other than special disability leave may be granted to officers under the administrative control of the local Government.

1. Any leave, other than special disability leave admissible under the fundamental rules, may be granted to a non-gazetted Government servant by the authority whose duty it would be to fill up his post if it were vacant.

2. No leave may be granted to a gazetted Government servant until a report as to the admissibility of the leave has been obtained from the audit officer.

3. On the receipt of such a report, any leave, other than special disability leave, admissible under the fundamental rules, may be granted to a gazetted Government servant by a competent authority.

Minister in charge . The Hon'ble Sir B. N. Banerjee, Kt. (Ministry of Local Self-Government).

Minister in charge : The Hon'ble Mr. P. C. Mitter, C.I.E. (Ministry of Education).

Minister in charge : The Hon'ble Nawab Saliid Nawab Ali Chaudhuri, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E. (Ministry of Agriculture and Public Works).

No. 19456 F., dated the 23rd December 1921.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 68 read with rule 5 of the Fundamental Rules, His Excellency the Governor is pleased to make the following rules dealing with

the combination of holidays with leave and joining time by officers under the administrative control of the Local Government.

1. When the day immediately preceding the day on which a Government servant's leave begins or immediately following the day on which his leave or joining time expires is a holiday or one of a series of holidays, the Government servant may leave his station at the close of the day before, or return to it on the day following, such holiday or series of holidays; provided that—

- (a) his transfer or assumption of charge does not involve the handing or taking over of securities or of monies other than a permanent advance;
- (b) his early departure does not entail a correspondingly early transfer from another station of a Government servant to perform his duties, and
- (c) the delay in his return does not involve a corresponding delay in the transfer to another station of the Government servant who was performing his duties during his absence, or in the discharge from Government service of a person temporarily appointed to it.

2. On condition that the departing Government servant remains responsible for the monies in his charge, a competent authority may declare that proviso (a) under rule 1 is not applicable to any particular case.

3. Unless the competent authority in any case otherwise direct—

- (a) if holidays are prefixed to leave, the leave and any consequent re-arrangement of pay and allowances take effect from the first day after the holidays, and
- (b) if holidays are affixed to leave or joining time, the leave or joining time is treated as having terminated on, and any consequent re-arrangement of pay and allowances takes effect from, the day on which the leave or joining time would have ended if holidays had not been affixed.

The Governor-General in Council has made the following rules under rule 71 of the Fundamental Rules and they are in force in Bengal.

1. The Government servant who has taken leave in Asia on medical certificate may not return to duty until he has produced a medical certificate of fitness in the following form:—

"I, A. B., _____ do hereby certify that I have examined C. D. of the _____ Department and that I consider him fit to resume his duties in Government service.

2. If the Government servant on leave is a gazetted officer, such certificate should be signed by a commissioned medical officer or a medical officer in charge of a civil station. If the Government servant on leave is not a gazetted officer, the competent authority may, in its discretion, accept a certificate signed by any registered medical practitioner.

Minister in charge : The Hon'ble Sir B. N. Banerjee, Bt. (Ministry of Local Self-Government).
Minister in charge : The Hon'ble Mr. P. C. Mitter, C.I.E. (Ministry of Education).
Minister in charge : The Hon'ble Nawab Salyid Nawab Ali Chaudhuri, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E.
(Ministry of Agriculture and Public Works).

No. 19457F., dated the 23rd December 1921.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 34(a) (i) and (ii) read with rule 5 of the Fundamental Rules, His Excellency the Governor is pleased to make the following rules prescribing the procedure to be followed in Bengal in connection with leave.

Section I.—Leave-Accounts.

1. The leave-account required by fundamental rule 76 shall be maintained in such form as the Auditor-General may prescribe.

2. (a) The leave-account of a gazetted Government servant shall be maintained by, or under the direction of, the principal auditor responsible for the audit of his pay.

(b) The leave-account of a non-gazetted Government servant shall be maintained by the head of the office in which he is employed.

Section II.—Application for leave.

3. Except as provided in rule 4 an application for leave or for an extension of leave shall be made to the authority competent to grant such leave or extension.

4. An application by a commissioned medical officer in permanent or temporary civil employ for leave exceeding four months, other than leave on medical certificate, or for an extension of such leave, must be submitted to the local administrative medical officer, by whom it will be forwarded to the Director-General, Indian Medical Service. The Director-General will countersign the application, if the state of the public service admits of the grant of the leave; otherwise, he will abstain from countersigning it. In either case, he will forward the application for disposal to the authority competent to grant the leave.

5. A Government servant transferred to foreign service must, before taking up his duties in foreign service, make himself acquainted with the rules or arrangements which will regulate his leave during such service.

Section III.—Medical certificates.

6. Medical officers must not recommend the grant of leave in any case in which there appears to be no reasonable prospect that the Government servant concerned will ever be fit to resume his duties. In such cases, the opinion that the Government servant is permanently unfit for Government service should be recorded in the medical certificate. General rules.

7. Every certificate of a medical committee or a medical officer recommending the grant of leave to a Government servant must contain a proviso that no recommendation contained in it shall be evidence of a claim to any leave not admissible to the Government servant under the terms of his contract or of the rules to which he is subject.

8. Before a gazetted Government servant can be granted leave, or an extension of leave, on medical certificate, he must obtain a certificate in the following form or as nearly in that form as the circumstances permit.— Procedure in the case of gazetted Government servants.

"I, A. B., Surgeon at (or of).....do hereby certify that C. D. of the.....service (or Department) is in a

bad state of health, and I solemnly and sincerely declare that, according to the best of my judgment, a change of air is essentially necessary to his recovery, and do therefore recommend that he may be permitted to proceed to....."

This certificate should be accompanied by a statement of the Government servant's case in such form as the local Government may prescribe.

9. Having secured such a certificate, the Government servant must, except in cases covered by rule 12, obtain the permission of the head of his office or, if he himself is the head of an office, of the head of his department to appear before a medical committee. He should then present himself with two copies of the statement of his case before such a committee. The committee will be assembled under the orders of the Administrative Medical Officer of the province, who will, where practicable, preside over it. The committee will be assembled either at the headquarters of the province or at such other place as the local Government may appoint.

10. Before the required leave or extension of leave can be granted, the Government servant must obtain from the committee a certificate to the following effect:—

"We do hereby certify that, according to the best of our professional judgment, after careful personal examination of the case, we consider the health of C. D. to be such as to render leave of absence for a period of months absolutely necessary for his recovery."

11. Before deciding whether to grant or refuse the certificate, the committee may, in a doubtful case, detain the applicant under professional observation for a period not exceeding fourteen days. In that case it should grant to him a certificate to the following effect:—

"C. D. having applied to us for a medical certificate recommending the grant to him of leave, we consider it expedient, before granting or refusing such a certificate, to detain C. D. under professional observation for days."

12. If the state of the applicant's health is certified by a commissioned medical officer of Government or by a medical officer in charge of a civil station to be such as to make it inconvenient for him to present himself at any place in which a committee can be assembled, the authority competent to grant the leave may accept, in lieu of the certificate prescribed in rule 10, either:—

- (a) a certificate signed by any two medical officers, being commissioned medical officers or medical officers in charge of civil stations, in whatsoever province they may be serving; or
- (b) if the authority considers it unnecessary to require the production of two medical opinions, a certificate signed by an officer in medical charge of a civil station and countersigned by the Collector of the District or the Commissioner of the Division.

13. The grant of a certificate under rule 10 or 12 does not in itself confer upon the Government servant concerned any right to leave. The certificate should be forwarded to the authority competent to grant the leave, and the orders of that authority should be awaited.

14. An application by a non-gazetted Government servant in superior service for leave, or for an extension of leave, on medical certificate, must be accompanied by a certificate from the applicant's medical attendant. Such certificate should distinctly state the nature of the illness,

Procedure in the case of non-gazetted Government servants in superior service.

its symptoms, probable causes and duration, and the period of absence from duty considered to be absolutely necessary for the restoration of the applicant's health. It should be countersigned by a Presidency Surgeon, if the applicant is in a Presidency town; otherwise, by the officer in chief medical charge of the district in which the applicant resides. The authority competent to grant the leave may, however, in its discretion accept a certificate from the applicant's medical attendant without such countersignature; or, if the applicant be a female, may either dispense with countersignature or accept the countersignature of any female medical practitioner.

15. No certificate should be submitted for countersignature without the cognisance of the head of the office in which the applicant is serving.

16. The countersigning officer may, in his discretion, require the applicant to appear before him, unless it appears from the certificate of his medical attendant that he is too ill to bear the journey. In the latter case, the officer may, after careful investigation of the case, either countersign the certificate or refuse to do so, as he thinks fit.

17. In support of an application for leave, or for an extension of leave on medical certificate from a non-gazetted Government servant in inferior service, the authority competent to grant the leave may accept such certificate as it may deem sufficient.

Procedure in the case of non-gazetted Government servants in inferior service.

Section IV.—Grant of Leave.

18. In cases where all applications for leave cannot, in the interests of the public service, be granted, an authority competent to grant leave should, in deciding which application should be granted, take into account the following considerations:—

- (a) The Government servants who can, for the time being, best be spared.
- (b) The amount of leave due to the various applicants.
- (c) The amount and character of the service rendered by each applicant since he last returned from leave.
- (d) The fact that any such applicant was compulsorily recalled from his last leave.
- (e) The fact that any such applicant has been refused leave in the public interests.

19. When a medical committee in India has reported that there is no reasonable prospect that a particular Government servant will ever be fit to return to duty, leave should not necessarily be refused to such Government servant. It may be granted, if due, by a competent authority on the following conditions:—

- (a) If the medical committee is unable to say with certainty that the Government servant will never be fit for service in India again, leave not exceeding twelve months in all may be granted. Such leave should not be extended without a further reference to a medical committee.
- (b) If the medical committee declares the Government servant to be completely and permanently incapacitated for further service in India, the Government servant should, except as provided in clause (c) below, be invalided from the service, either on the expiration of the leave already granted to him, if he is on leave when examined by the committee, or, if he is not on leave, on the date of the committee's report.

- (c) A Government servant declared by a committee to be completely and permanently incapacitated may, in special cases, be granted leave, or an extension of leave, not exceeding six months as debited against the leave account, if such leave be due to him. Special circumstances justifying such treatment may be held to exist when the Government servant's breakdown in health has been caused in and by Government service, or when the Government servant has taken a comparatively small amount of leave during his service or will complete at an early date an additional year's service for pension.

20. Leave should not be granted to a Government servant who ought at once to be dismissed or removed from Government service for misconduct or general incapacity.

21. If, in a case not covered by rule 20, an authority competent to remove a Government servant from service decides, before such Government servant departs from India on leave, that he will not be permitted to return to duty in India, it must inform him to that effect before he leaves India.

22. If, when a Government servant is about to depart from India on leave, it is necessary to consider the propriety of removing him for incapacity, whether mental or physical, which is of such a nature that it is impossible to decide, before he leaves India, whether it will be permanent or temporary; or if for any reason it is considered inexpedient that a Government servant on leave should return to India, a full report of the circumstances must be made by the local Government to the India Office in time to enable the Secretary of State in Council to take any necessary measures before the Government servant would in the ordinary course be permitted to return to duty. The report should in any case reach the India Office at latest three months before the end of the Government servant's leave.

23. When leave on medical certificate has been granted to a Government servant or, in the case of a military officer in civil employ, when the grant of such leave has appeared in orders, if such Government servant or military officer proposes to spend his leave in Europe, North Africa, America or the West Indies, the local Government must without delay forward a copy of the medical statement of the case to the High Commissioner for India.

Section V.—Departure on leave.

24. Every Government servant proceeding on leave out of India should procure from the audit officer and take with him a copy of the memorandum of information issued for the guidance of Government servants proceeding on leave out of India. If the leave has been granted on a medical certificate, he must take a copy of the medical statement of his case also.

25. A Government servant taking leave out of India must report his embarkation, through the audit officer, to the authority which granted his leave in such form as the Auditor-General may prescribe.

Section VI.—Return from leave.

26. A gazetted Government servant, on return from leave, must report his return to the Government under which he is serving.

27. A Government servant returning from leave is not entitled, in the absence of specific orders to that effect, to resume as a matter of course the post which he held before going on leave. He must report his return to duty and await orders.

Section VII.—Commencement of leave.

28. Unless specially otherwise ordered, leave must begin within 35 days of the date on which it is granted.

Minister in charge : The Hon'ble Sir S. N. Banerjee, Kt. (Ministry of Local Self-Government).

Minister in charge : The Hon'ble Mr. P. C. Mitter, C.I.E., (Ministry of Education).

Minister in charge : The Hon'ble Nawab Salyid Nawab Ali Chaudhuri, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E., (Ministry of Agriculture and Public Works).

No. 19468F., dated the 23rd December 1921.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 74 (a) (iv) read with rule 5 of the Fundamental Rules, His Excellency the Governor is pleased to make the following rules prescribing the procedure to be followed in the maintenance of records of service of Government servants serving directly under the administrative control of the local Government.

Gazetted Government servants.

1. A record of the services of a gazetted Government servant will be kept by such audit officer and in such form as the Auditor-General may prescribe.

Non-gazetted Government servants.

2. A service book in such form as the Auditor-General may prescribe must be maintained for every non-gazetted Government servant holding a substantive post on a permanent establishment, with the exception of inferior servants of all sorts.

Service book.

3. In all cases in which a service book is necessary under rule 2. Such a book must be supplied for a Government servant, at his own cost, on his first appointment to Government service. It must be kept in the custody of the head of the office in which he is serving and transferred with him from office to office. It may be given up to the Government servant if he resigns or is discharged from the service without fault, an entry to this effect being first made in the service book.

4. Every step in a Government servant's official life must be recorded in his service book, and each entry must be attested by the head of his office or, if he himself is the head of an office, by his immediate superior. The head of the office must see that all entries are duly made and attested, and that the book contains no erasure or overwriting, all corrections being neatly made and properly attested.

5. Every period of suspension from employment and every other interruption of service must be noted, with full details of its duration, in an entry made across the page of the service book and must be attested by the attesting officer. It is the duty of the attesting officer to see that such entries are promptly made.

6. Personal certificates of character must not, unless directed by the head of the department so direct, be entered in a service book, but if a Government servant is reduced to a lower substantive post, the reason of the reduction must be briefly shown.

Service-rolls.

7. It is the duty of every Government servant to see that his service-book is properly maintained as prescribed in rule 4, in order that there may be no difficulty in verifying his service for pension. The head of the office should therefore permit a Government servant to examine his service book should he at any time desire to do so.

8. If a Government servant is transferred to foreign service, the head of his office or department must send his service book to such audit officer as the Auditor-General may prescribe. The audit officer will return it after noting in it, over his signature, the order sanctioning the transfer, the effect of the transfer in regard to leave admissible during foreign service and any other particulars which he may consider to be necessary. On the Government servant's re-transfer to Government service, his service book must again be sent to the audit officer, who will then note in it, over his signature, all necessary particulars connected with the foreign service. No entry relating to the time spent in foreign service may be attested by any authority other than the audit officer.

9. A service roll in which the following particulars should be recorded, must be maintained for every other class of non-gazetted Government servants holding substantive appointments on a permanent establishment for whom no service book is necessary.

- (a) The date of his appointment.
- (b) His caste, tribe, village, age, height and marks of identification when appointed.
- (c) The posts which he from time to time holds; his promotions, and his reductions or other punishments.
- (d) His absences from duty, with or without leave.
- (e) Interruptions in his service.
- (f) Every other incident in his service which may involve forfeiture of a portion of it or may affect the amount of his pension.

Every entry in the roll must be signed by the head of the office.

Minister in charge : The Hon'ble Sir B. N. Banerjee, Kt. (Ministry of Local Self-Government).

Minister in charge : The Hon'ble Mr. P. C. Mitter, C.I.E. (Ministry of Education).

Minister in charge : The Hon'ble Nawab Salyid Nawab Ali Chaudhuri, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E., (Ministry of Agriculture and Public Works).

No. 19459F., dated the 23rd December 1921.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 82 (a), read with rule 5 of the Fundamental Rules, His Excellency the Governor is pleased to make the following rules specifying the departments, or parts of departments, which should be treated as vacation departments, and the conditions in which a Government servant should be considered to have availed himself of a vacation.

1. The following should be treated as vacation departments:—

- (a) Schools and colleges of the Education Department.
- (b) Biological and Physiological Professors of the Calcutta Medical College.
- (c) Veterinary College.

2. A Government servant should be considered to have availed himself of a vacation, if he has been absent from his station except on duty for more than fifteen days of the vacation.

Minister in charge : The Hon'ble Sir S. N. Banerjee, Kt. (Ministry of Local Self-Government).

Minister in charge : The Hon'ble Mr. P. C. Mitter, C.I.E., (Ministry of Education).

Minister in charge : The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Nawab Ali Chaudhuri, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E.
(Ministry of Agriculture and Public Works).

No. 19460F., dated the 23rd December 1921.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 101 (a) read with rule 5 of the Fundamental Rules, His Excellency the Governor is pleased to make the following rules regulating the grant of maternity leave to female Government servants under the administrative control of the local Government.

1. A competent authority may grant to a female Government servant maternity leave on full pay for a period which may extend up to the end of three months from the date of its commencement or to the end of six weeks from the date of confinement, whichever be earlier.

2. Leave of any other kind may be granted in continuation of maternity leave if the request for its grant be supported by a medical certificate.

Minister in charge : The Hon'ble Sir S. N. Banerjee, Kt. (Ministry of Local Self-Government).

Minister in charge : The Hon'ble Mr. P. C. Mitter, C.I.E. (Ministry of Education).

Minister in charge : The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Nawab Ali Chaudhuri, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E.
(Ministry of Agriculture and Public Works).

No. 19461F., dated the 23rd December 1921.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 101 (b) read with rule 5 of the Fundamental Rules, His Excellency the Governor is pleased to make the following rules regulating the grant of leave on account of ill health to members of specified subordinate services under the administrative control of the local Government whose duties expose them to special risk of accident or illness.

1. A competent authority may grant hospital leave to Government servants of the following classes while under medical treatment for illness or injury, if such illness or injury is directly due to risks incurred in the course of their official duties :—

- (a) Head warders or warders, male or female, of lunatic asylums.
- (b) Subordinates employed in Government laboratories.
- (c) Subordinates employed on the working of Government machinery.
- (d) Peons and guards in permanent employ.
- (e) Syces of Government stallions.

2. Hospital leave may be granted on leave-salary equal to either full or half average pay, as the authority granting it may consider necessary.

3. The amount of hospital leave which may be granted to a Government servant is limited to three months on average pay in any period of three years. Hospital leave on half average pay counts, for the purpose of this limit, as half the amount of leave on average pay.

4. Hospital leave is not debited against the leave account and may be combined with any other leave which may be admissible : provided that the total period of leave, after such combination, shall not exceed twenty-eight months.

Minister in charge : The Hon'ble Sir S. N. Banerji, M.A. (Ministry of Local Self-Government).
 Minister in charge : The Hon'ble Mr. P. C. Mitter, C.I.E. (Ministry of Education).
 Minister in charge : The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Nawab Ali Chaudhuri, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E. (Ministry of Agriculture and Public Works).

No. 19462F., dated the 23rd December 1921.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 102 read with rule 5 of the Fundamental Rules, His Excellency the Governor is pleased to make the following rules regulating the grant of leave on account of ill health to officers and seamen of vessels under the administrative control of the local Government.

1. A Government servant serving as an officer, warrant officer or petty officer on a Government vessel may, while undergoing medical treatment for sickness or injury, either on his vessel or in hospital, be granted by the Commander of the vessel leave on leave-salary equal to full pay for a period not exceeding six weeks; provided that such leave shall not be granted if a responsible medical officer certifies that the Government servant is malingering or that his ill-health is due to drunkenness or similar self-indulgence or to his own action in wilfully causing or aggravating disease or injury.

2. A seaman disabled in the exercise of his duty may be allowed leave on leave-salary equal to full pay for a maximum period not exceeding three months, if the following conditions are fulfilled:—

- (a) A Government medical officer must certify the disability.
- (b) The disability must not be due to the seaman's own carelessness or inexperience.
- (c) The vacancy caused by his absence must not be filled.

Minister in charge : The Hon'ble Sir S. N. Banerji, M.A. (Ministry of Local Self-Government).
 Minister in charge : The Hon'ble Mr. P. C. Mitter, C.I.E. (Ministry of Education).
 Minister in charge : The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Nawab Ali Chaudhuri, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E. (Ministry of Agriculture and Public Works).

No. 19463F., dated the 23rd December 1921.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 103(a) read with rule 5 of the Fundamental Rules, His Excellency the Governor is pleased to make the following rules regulating the leave earned by temporary and officiating service by officers under the administrative control of the local Government.

1. A competent authority may grant to a temporary engineer of the Public Works Department leave on such terms and with such leave-salary as it may think fit, provided that the leave and leave-salary are not in excess of those admissible to a Government servant subject to the ordinary leave rules.

2. Leave may be granted to any other Government servant without a lien on a permanent post while officiating in a post or holding a temporary post, provided that the grant of the leave involves no expense to Government. On this condition such a Government servant may be granted—

- (a) leave on leave-salary equivalent to full pay up to one-eleventh of the period spent on duty, subject to a maximum of four months at a time, or
- (b) on medical certificate, leave on leave-salary equivalent to half pay for three months at any one time, or
- (c) extraordinary leave for three months at any one time.

3. If such a Government servant is, without interruption of duty, appointed substantively to a permanent post, his leave account will be credited with the amount of leave which he would have earned by his previous duty if he had performed it while holding a permanent post substantively, and debited with the amount of leave actually taken under rule 2. Leave taken under rule 2 is not an interruption of duty for the purpose of this rule.

Minister in charge : The Hon'ble Sir S. N. Banerjee, Kt. (Ministry of Local Self-Government).

Minister in charge : The Hon'ble Mr. P. C. Mitter, C.I.E. (Ministry of Education).

Minister in charge : The Hon'ble Nawab Salyid Nawab Ali Chaudhuri, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E. (Ministry of Agriculture and Public Works).

No. 19464F., dated the 23rd December 1921.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 103 (b) read with rule 5 of the Fundamental Rules, His Excellency the Governor is pleased to make the following rules regulating the amount of leave which may be earned by non-continuous service by officers under the administrative control of the local Government.

1. A Government servant on an establishment whose duties are not continuous, but are limited to certain periods in each year, may be granted the following leave if he was on actual duty on the date the establishment was discharged after completion of its work, and was on actual duty on the first day on which the establishment was again re-employed :—

(a) Leave on medical certificate for one month at any one time during the period the establishment is employed for any one term.

(b) Extraordinary leave for one month at any one time during the period the establishment is employed for any one term.

2. A competent authority may make exceptions, in case a Government servant remains absent from duty on the date of discharge or date of re-employment of the establishment owing to sickness, provided that the total period of leave on medical certificate under clause (a) in rule 1 does not exceed two months in one term.

Minister in charge : The Hon'ble Sir S. N. Banerjee, Kt. (Ministry of Local Self-Government).

Minister in charge : The Hon'ble Mr. P. C. Mitter, C.I.E. (Ministry of Education).

Minister in charge : The Hon'ble Nawab Salyid Nawab Ali Chaudhuri, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E. (Ministry of Agriculture and Public Works).

No. 19465F., dated the 23rd December 1921.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 103 (b) read with rule 5 of the Fundamental Rules, His Excellency the Governor is pleased to make the following rules regulating the leave admissible to officers remunerated by fees or daily wages under the administrative control of the local Government.

1. A Government servant remunerated by fees may be granted leave on the terms laid down in supplementary rules framed under fundamental rule 103 (c) for part-time law officers, provided that he makes satisfactory arrangements for the performance of his duties, that no extra expense is caused to Government, and that, during leave of the kind contemplated by clause (b) of rule 1 of the said rules, the whole of the fees are paid to the person who officiates in his post.

2. A labourer employed on daily wages in a workshop, when temporarily absent from work owing to injuries received while on duty, may be granted by a competent authority leave on full wages up to a maximum of six months. A competent authority may, in similar circumstances, sanction the grant of leave-salary not exceeding Rs. 50, or one month's wages, or the wages which the absentee would have earned during the period of leave if he had been present on duty, whichever of these is least.

Minister in charge: The Hon'ble Sir S. N. Banerjee, Kt. (Ministry of Local Self-Government).

Minister in charge: The Hon'ble Mr. P. C. Mitter, C.I.E. (Ministry of Education).

Minister in charge: The Hon'ble Nawab Saliyd Nawab Ali Chaudhuri, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E. (Ministry of Agriculture and Public Works).

No. 19466F., dated the 23rd December 1921.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 104(b) read with rule 5 of the Fundamental Rules, His Excellency the Governor is pleased to make the following rules regulating the grant of leave to probationers and apprentices under the administrative control of the local Government.

1. In these rules—

- (a) *Probationer* means a Government servant employed on probation in or against a substantive vacancy in the cadre of a department.
- (b) *Apprentice* means a person deputed for training in a trade or business with a view to employment in Government service, who draws pay at monthly rates from Government during such training but is not employed in or against a substantive vacancy in the cadre of a department.

2. Leave may be granted to a probationer if it is admissible under the leave rules which would be applicable to him if he held his post substantively otherwise than on probation.

3. Leave of the following kinds may be granted to an apprentice:—

- (a) On medical certificate, leave on leave-salary equivalent to half pay for a period not exceeding one month in any year of apprenticeship.
- (b) Extraordinary leave under fundamental rule 85.

Minister in charge: The Hon'ble Sir S. N. Banerjee, Kt. (Ministry of Local Self-Government).

Minister in charge: The Hon'ble Mr. P. C. Mitter, C.I.E. (Ministry of Education).

Minister in charge: The Hon'ble Nawab Saliyd Nawab Ali Chaudhuri, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E. (Ministry of Agriculture and Public Works).

No. 19467F., dated the 23rd December 1921.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 106 read with rule 5 of the Fundamental Rules, His Excellency the Governor is pleased to make the following rules regulating the joining time admissible to officers under the administrative control of the local Government.

Joining time.

1. Not more than one day is allowed to a Government servant in order to join a new post when the appointment to such post does not necessarily involve a change of residence from one station to another. A holiday counts as a day for the purpose of this rule.

2. In cases involving a necessary change of station, the joining time allowed to a Government servant is subject to a maximum of 30 days. Six days are allowed for preparation and, in addition, a period to cover the actual journey calculated as follows:—

(a) A Government servant is allowed—

For that portion of the journey which he travels or might travel.

One day for each.

By railway	...	250 miles.	} Or any longer time actually occupied in the journey.
By ocean steamer	...	200 "	
By river steamer	...	80 "	
By motor-car or horse-drawn conveyance plying for public hire	...	80 "	
In any other way	...	15 "	

(b) For any fractional portion of any distance prescribed in clause (a) an extra day is allowed.

(c) When part of the journey is by steamer, the limit of six days for preparation may be extended to cover any period unavoidably spent in awaiting the departure of the steamer.

(d) Travel by road not exceeding five miles to or from a railway station at the beginning or end of a journey does not count for joining time.

(e) A Government servant whose pay does not exceed Rs. 100 is not ordinarily expected to travel by motor-car or horse-drawn conveyance plying for public hire, and his joining time is calculated accordingly.

(f) A Sunday does not count as a day for the purpose of the calculations in this rule, but Sundays are included in the maximum period of 30 days.

3. When a Government servant, returning from leave out of India exceeding four months, takes joining time before joining his post, his joining time shall be calculated as prescribed in rule 2; provided that it shall, if he so desire, be subject to a minimum of ten days.

4. By whatever route a Government servant actually travels, his joining time shall, unless a competent authority for special reasons otherwise order, be calculated by the route which travellers ordinarily use.

5. If a Government servant is authorized to make over charge of a post elsewhere than at its headquarters, his joining time shall be calculated from the place at which he makes over charge.

6. If a Government servant is appointed to a new post while in transit from one post to another, his joining time begins on the day following that on which he receives the order of appointment.

7. If a Government servant takes leave while in transit from one post to another, the period which has elapsed since he handed over charge of his old post must be included in his leave, unless the leave is taken on medical certificate. In the latter case, the period may be treated as joining time.

8. If a Government servant is appointed to a new post while on leave of less than four months' duration, his joining time will be calculated from his old station or from the place in which he received the order of appointment, whichever calculation will entitle him to the less joining time.

9. A competent authority may in any case extend the joining time admissible under these rules, provided that the general spirit of the rules is observed.

10. Within the prescribed maximum of 30 days, a competent authority, on such conditions as it thinks fit, grant to a Government servant a longer period of joining time than is admissible under the rules in the following circumstances:—

- (a) when the Government servant has been unable to use the ordinary mode of travelling or, notwithstanding due diligence on his part, has spent more time on the journey than is allowed by the rules; or
- (b) when such extension is considered necessary for the public convenience or for the saving of such public expenditure as is caused by unnecessary or purely formal transfers; or
- (c) when the rules have in any particular case operated harshly; as, for example, when a Government servant has through no fault on his part missed a steamer or fallen sick on the journey.

Minister in charge: The Hon'ble Sir S. N. Banerjee, Kt. (Ministry of Local Self-Government).

Minister in charge: The Hon'ble Mr. P. C. Mitter, C.I.E. (Ministry of Education).

Minister in charge: The Hon'ble Nawab Saliid Nawab Ali Chaudhuri, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E. (Ministry of Agriculture and Public Works).

No. 19468F., dated the 23rd December 1921.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 106 read with rule 5 of the Fundamental Rules, His Excellency the Governor is pleased to make the following rules specifying the places and stations to which Fundamental Rule 105D applies.

1. The following places and stations are declared to be not easy of access:—

- (1) Sikkim, Tibet and Bhutan.
- (2) Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Orders issued by the Governor-General in Council under fundamental rule 114.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue, under fundamental rule 114, the following orders regulating the amount of remuneration which may be sanctioned by a local Government for a Government servant transferred to foreign service in an Indian State:—

1. When the transfer of a Government servant to foreign service in an Indian State is sanctioned, the pay which he shall receive in such service must be precisely specified in the order sanctioning the transfer. If it is intended that he shall receive any remuneration, or enjoy any concession of pecuniary value, in addition to his pay proper, the exact nature of such remuneration or concession must be similarly specified. No Government servant will be permitted to receive any remuneration or enjoy any concession which is not so specified; and, if the order is silent as to any particular remuneration or concession, it must be assumed that the intention is that it shall not be enjoyed.

2. No order of transfer to foreign service shall be issued by a local Government without previous consultation with the Finance Department. It shall be open

that Department to prescribe, by general or special order, cases in which its consent may be presumed to have been given.

3. The following two general principles must be observed by local Governments in sanctioning the conditions of transfer:—

- (a) The terms granted to the Government servant must not be such as to impose an unnecessarily heavy burden on the Indian State which employs him.
- (b) The terms granted must not be so greatly in excess of the remuneration which the Government servant would receive in Government service as to render foreign service appreciably more attractive than Government service.

4. Provided that the two principles laid down in paragraph 3 above are observed, a local Government may sanction the grant of the following concessions by the foreign employer. Such concessions must not be sanctioned as a matter of course, but in those cases only in which their grant is in accordance with local custom and the wishes of the Darbar and is, in the opinion of the local Government, justified by the circumstances. The value of the concessions must be taken into account in determining an appropriate rate of pay for the Government servant in foreign service:—

- (a) The payment of contributions towards leave-salary and pension under the ordinary rules regulating such contributions.
- (b) The grant of travelling allowance under the ordinary travelling allowance rules of the local Government or under the local rules of the Darbar, and of permanent travelling allowance, conveyance allowance and horse allowance.
- (c) The use of State tents, boats and transport on tour, provided that this is accompanied by a corresponding reduction in the amount of travelling allowance admissible.
- (d) The grant of free residential accommodation, which may be furnished, in cases in which the local Government considers this to be desirable, on such scale as may seem proper to the local Government.
- (e) The use of State motors, carriages and animals.

5. The grant of any concession not specified in paragraph 4 above requires the sanction of the Governor-General in Council.

Minister in charge, The Hon'ble Sir S. N. Banerjee, Kt. (Ministry of Local Self-Government).
 Minister in charge: The Hon'ble Mr. P. C. Mitter, C.I.E. (Ministry of Education).
 Minister in charge: The Hon'ble Nawab Razi-ud-Daula Khan Bahadur, C.I.E. (Ministry of Agriculture and Public Works).

No. 19469F., dated the 23rd December 1921.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 119 (b), read with rule 5 of the Fundamental Rules, His Excellency the Governor is pleased to make the following rules prescribing the rate of interest, if any, to be levied on foreign service contributions in the case of officers under the administrative control of the local Government.

- 1. If a contribution for leave-salary or pension which is due from a Government servant in foreign service is not paid within fifteen days from the end of the period to which it relates, the Government servant concerned

must pay to Government interest on the unpaid contribution, at the rate of four ples a day per 100 rupees upon the amount due, from the date of expiry of the period of fifteen days up to the date on which the contribution is finally paid.

Charge of office.

1. Unless for special recorded reasons of a public nature a competent authority, under whose orders the transfer takes place, permits or requires it to be made in any particular case elsewhere, or otherwise, the charge of an office must be made over at its headquarters, both the relieving and the relieved officers being present.

2. The headquarters of a Government servant shall be in such place as a competent authority may prescribe.

NOTE 1.—As a general rule, and subject to any special orders to the contrary in any particular case, the headquarters of an officer on the staff of Government, as for instance, a Secretary to Government or a clerk in the Government Secretariat, are the headquarters for the time being of the Government.

NOTE 2.—The headquarters of any other officer are, in the absence of any orders to the contrary, the station where the records of his office are kept.

Age of admission into superior pensionable Government service.

1. A person whose age exceeds twenty-five years may not ordinarily be admitted into the service of Government in superior pensionable service. A competent authority may, however, relax this rule in special cases.

NOTE.—The ordinary age-limit is extended to twenty-eight years in the case of a Civil Assistant Surgeon.

Minister in charge : The Hon'ble Sir S. N. Banerjee, Kt. (Ministry of Local Self-Government).

Minister in charge : The Hon'ble Mr. P. C. Mitter, C.I.E. (Ministry of Education).

Minister in charge : The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Nawab Ali Chaudhuri, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E. (Ministry of Agriculture and Public Works).

No. 19470 P., dated the 23rd December 1921.—His Excellency the Governor is pleased to declare that the orders contained in the notes to the articles of the Civil Service Regulations, and in the Bengal Companion to the Civil Service Regulations, and also, so far as they relate to Bengal, the appendices to the Civil Service Regulations, which are not inconsistent with the Fundamental Rules, or with any rules made thereunder, are confirmed, and shall, in the case of Government servants to whom the Fundamental Rules in that respect apply, remain in force until they are revoked, varied, or added to.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1921.

SUPPLEMENT.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of five rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or seven rupees and eight annas if sent by post.]

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MONTHLY WEATHER AND CROP REPORT OF BENGAL FOR NOVEMBER 1921.

I. Character of the Season.—The month was rainless except for a few scattered showers which fell in some districts.

II. Progress of Agricultural Operations.—Reaping of winter paddy commenced during the latter part of the month. Sowings of spring crops proceeded, but some moisture was required to facilitate operations in the western districts.

State of Standing Crops.—The condition of winter rice was generally satisfactory except in the high land tracts of West Bengal, where the yield of crops was affected by drought. The growth of the *rabi* crops was fair.

IV. Prospects and Probable Harvest.—The prospects of the winter paddy harvest were generally favourable. A 95 per cent. crop may be reaped for the Province as a whole.

Damage to Standing Crops.—Winter paddy on high lands in some districts was damaged by drought.

VI. Condition of Agricultural Stock.—Sporadic cases of cattle disease were reported from seven districts.

VII. Failure of Pasturage and Fodder.—The supply of fodder was sufficient all over the Province.

VIII. **Prices of Food-grains.**—During the second fortnight of the month the prices of the cheapest variety of rice rose in six districts, fell in eleven and remained stationary in the rest. The prices in the different districts varied from 6 seers to 9 seers a rupee.

IX. **Condition of Agricultural People.**—Distress continued to prevail in the district of Khulna. Relief measures continued.

G. EVANS,

Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

Dacca, the 20th December 1921.

Statement showing the normal and actual rainfall in inches in each district during November 1921.

Division.	District.	Normal district rainfall for the month of November 1921.	Actual district rainfall for the month of November 1921.	Variation from the normal.	Division.	District.	Normal district rainfall for the month of November 1921.	Actual district rainfall for the month of November 1921.	Variation from the normal.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.			Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Presidency	24-Parganas	0.33	Nil	-0.33	Rajshahi— contd.	Rangpur	0.33	0.01	-0.32
	Calcutta	0.33	Nil	-0.33		Bogra	0.33	Nil	-0.33
	Nadia	0.34	Nil	-0.34		Pabna	0.43	Nil	-0.43
	Murshidabad	0.34	Nil	-0.34		Malda	0.33	Nil	-0.33
	Jessore	0.30	Nil	-0.30					
Bardwan	Khulna	0.33	Nil	-0.33	Dacca	Dacca	0.37	Nil	-0.37
	Bardwan	0.33	Nil	-0.33		Mymensingh	0.50	0.03	-0.47
	Nirbhani	0.31	Nil	-0.31		Faridpur	0.74	Nil	-0.74
	Bakura	0.33	Nil	-0.33		Baharganj	1.21	Nil	-1.21
	Midnapore	0.33	Nil	-0.33					
Rajshahi	Hugli	0.33	Nil	-0.33	Chittagong	Chittagong	1.03	1.10	-0.07
	Howrah	0.33	Nil	-0.33		Tippah	0.97	0.30	-0.67
	Rajshahi	0.33	Nil	-0.33		Noakhali	1.00	Nil	-1.00
	Dinajpur	0.33	Nil	-0.33		Chittagong Tringa	1.71	1.30	-0.41
	Jalpaiguri	0.33	2.40	+1.07		Cooh Bahar	0.33	0.12	-0.21
	Darjeeling	0.37	0.33	-0.04					

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, DEC. 21, 1921. 243

Statement of weekly gauge readings on the River Ganges at Rampur-Basia for the week ending 17th December 1921.

Date	Hour	Height of water above datum (feet)	Height of gauge above datum (feet)	Height of water above gauge (feet)	Remarks
1921.					
11th December	8 A.M.		41.25	3.00	P. W. D. datum 525 feet above R. M. Basia and 41.25 feet above datum.
12th "	"		41.25	3.00	
13th "	"		41.25	3.00	
14th "	"		41.25	3.00	
15th "	"		41.25	3.00	
16th "	"		41.25	3.00	
17th "	"		41.25	3.00	

The previous year	Highest water-level	Date	Remarks
Record	Highest	1920 on 10th August 1920	50.00
"	"	1919 on 21st August 1919	49.00
"	"	1918 on 21st August 1918	48.00
"	"	1917 on 21st August 1917	47.00
"	"	1916 on 21st August 1916	46.00
"	"	1915 on 21st August 1915	45.00
"	"	1914 on 21st August 1914	44.00
"	"	1913 on 21st August 1913	43.00
"	"	1912 on 21st August 1912	42.00
"	"	1911 on 21st August 1911	41.00
"	"	1910 on 21st August 1910	40.00

Note—The gauge readings commenced from the 1st August 1921.

R. BASIA,
The 17th December 1921.

MONORANJAN BISWAS,
for Executive Engineer, Rajshahi Division.

Statement of weekly gauge readings on the River Ganges and Brahmaputra at Goalundo for the week ending 17th December 1921.

Date and hour	Hour	Height of water above datum (feet)	Height of gauge above datum (feet)	Height of water above gauge (feet)	Remarks
1921.					
11th December	7 A.M.	9.1	9.1	0.0	
12th "	"	9.1	9.1	0.0	
13th "	"	9.1	9.1	0.0	
14th "	"	9.1	9.1	0.0	
15th "	"	9.1	9.1	0.0	
16th "	"	9.1	9.1	0.0	
17th "	"	9.1	9.1	0.0	

The previous year	Highest water-level	Date	Remarks
Record (H.P. in Brahmaputra and Ganges)	Highest	1920 on 10th August 1920	50.00
Record (H.P. in Brahmaputra and Ganges)	Highest	1919 on 21st August 1919	49.00
Record (H.P. in Brahmaputra and Ganges)	Highest	1918 on 21st August 1918	48.00
Record (H.P. in Brahmaputra and Ganges)	Highest	1917 on 21st August 1917	47.00
Record (H.P. in Brahmaputra and Ganges)	Highest	1916 on 21st August 1916	46.00
Record (H.P. in Brahmaputra and Ganges)	Highest	1915 on 21st August 1915	45.00
Record (H.P. in Brahmaputra and Ganges)	Highest	1914 on 21st August 1914	44.00
Record (H.P. in Brahmaputra and Ganges)	Highest	1913 on 21st August 1913	43.00
Record (H.P. in Brahmaputra and Ganges)	Highest	1912 on 21st August 1912	42.00
Record (H.P. in Brahmaputra and Ganges)	Highest	1911 on 21st August 1911	41.00
Record (H.P. in Brahmaputra and Ganges)	Highest	1910 on 21st August 1910	40.00

Note—The gauge readings commenced from the 1st August 1921.

Z. ALI SHAH,
for Subdivisional Engineer, P. W. D. Encl. ar.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract Statement showing the approximate volume of Traffic and the Tollage on Canals in Bengal divided as Major Works and Minor Works and Navigation for the month of September 1921, as compared with the corresponding month of the previous year.

Month.	Work of Irrigation.		Traffic.		Tollage.	
	Tons.	Tons.	No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.
Major Works.						
1st September 1921 ..	1,080	11,480	100	10,000	3,135	18,412
1st September 1920 ..	1,481	14,700	...	1,175	6,750	18,412
Total ..	11,700	66,542	100	11,175	9,885	36,824
Minor Works.						
1st September 1921 ..	3,000	10,000	...	100	1,000	12,000
1st September 1920 ..	1,000	10,000	...	1,000	1,000	12,000
Total ..	4,000	20,000	...	2,000	2,000	24,000
Navigation.						
1st September 1921 ..	1,000	10,000	...	1,000	1,000	12,000
1st September 1920 ..	1,000	10,000	...	1,000	1,000	12,000
Total ..	2,000	20,000	...	2,000	2,000	24,000
Grand Total ..	17,700	106,542	100	13,175	11,885	60,824

Month.	Work of Irrigation.		Traffic.		Tollage.	
	Tons.	Tons.	No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.
Major Works.						
1st September 1921 ..	1,080	11,480	100	10,000	3,135	18,412
1st September 1920 ..	1,481	14,700	...	1,175	6,750	18,412
Total ..	11,700	66,542	100	11,175	9,885	36,824
Minor Works.						
1st September 1921 ..	3,000	10,000	...	100	1,000	12,000
1st September 1920 ..	1,000	10,000	...	1,000	1,000	12,000
Total ..	4,000	20,000	...	2,000	2,000	24,000
Navigation.						
1st September 1921 ..	1,000	10,000	...	1,000	1,000	12,000
1st September 1920 ..	1,000	10,000	...	1,000	1,000	12,000
Total ..	2,000	20,000	...	2,000	2,000	24,000
Grand Total ..	17,700	106,542	100	13,175	11,885	60,824

T. C. L.

Asst. Secretary to the

CALCUTTA.

The 28th December 1921.

DISTRICT REPORTS ON WEATHER AND CROPS.

For the week ending on the 23rd December 1921.

Summary.—The weather continues rainless. Reaping of winter paddy is fast approaching completion. Almost a normal crop is expected for the province as a whole. Sowing of spring crops is practically over. A shower of rain is needed for their growth. Prospects of the standing crops are generally reported to be fair. Pressing of rapeseeds has begun in the northern and eastern districts. The average price of common rice for the province has fallen by about 0.5 per cent. as compared with that of the previous week.

District	Rainfall	Inches	Crops in common		Remarks
			Present	Previous year	
24-PARGANAS	NH	54	54	54	Harvesting of winter paddy commencing. Sowing of spring crops in progress. Rainfall 5.4 inches.
Diamond Harbour	NH	61	61	61	
Barrackpore	NH	52	52	52	
Barisal	NH	5	5	5	
Basirhat	NH	7	7	7	
NADIA	NH	67	67	67	Harvesting of winter paddy commencing. Sowing of spring crops in progress. Rainfall 6.7 inches.
Kushia	NH	64	64	64	
Mohorpur	NH	67	67	67	
Chandannagar	NH	71	71	71	
Banaghat	NH	6	6	6	
MURSHIDABAD	NH	7	7	7	Harvesting of winter paddy commencing. Sowing of spring crops in progress. Rainfall 7 inches.
Talbagh	NH	7	7	7	
Jalgaon	NH	7	7	7	
Kandi	NH	72	72	72	
Jessore	NH	8	8	8	Harvesting of winter paddy commencing. Sowing of spring crops in progress. Rainfall 8 inches.
Jhenida	NH	9	9	9	
Moulvibazar	NH	9	9	9	
Narail	NH	9	9	9	
Barisal	NH	8	8	8	

Water in abundance. Harvesting of winter paddy commencing. Sowing of spring crops in progress. Rainfall 8 inches.

Serial No.	District and Subdivision.	Rainfall.	PRICE OF RICE IN P. K. 10 SARAI, CALCUTTA.		Remarks as to weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
6	PURDWAR ...	NH	6½	6½	Weather is somewhat. Harvesting of winter paddy continuing. Standing crops are doing well.
	Asansol ...	NH	5½	5½	
	Katwa ...	NH	6½	6½	
	Kaunia ...	NH	6½	6½	
7	BIRBHUM ...	NH	6½	6½	Fodder and water are sufficient. Harvesting of early paddy is going on. Sugarcane and potatoes are doing well.
	Rampurhat ...	NH	6½ 7½	6½ 7½	
8	BANKURA ...	NH	7	7	Harvesting of winter rice is carrying on. Export of rice and paddy continues. Chilo-theca is reported from Haurah area.
	Vishnupur ...	NH	7½	7	
9	MIDNAPORE ...	NH	6½	6½	Harvesting of winter paddy is progressing. Fodder is sufficient. Condition of early cotton is favorable.
	Ghatal ...	NH	6½	6½	
	Tamluk ...	NH	7½	6½	
	Cooch ...	NH	8	6½	
10	HOOGHLY ...	NH	5½	5½	Effects of weather on the growth of the crops are favorable. Fodder is sufficient. Price of rice is rising slightly at Bardhaman.
	Serampur ...	NH	5½	5½	
	Arambagh ...	NH	6½	6½	
11	HOWRAH ...	NH	7	7	Weather cool. Harvesting of winter rice continues. Condition of crops is good.
	Uluberia ...	NH	7	7	
12	HAJIBARI (RAMPUR- BOALIA).	NH	7	7	Prospects of standing crops are good. Fodder and water are sufficient. Harvesting of winter rice continues.
	Naogaon ...	NH	7½	7½	
	Nator ...	NH	7	6½	
13	DINAJPUR ...	NH	7½	7½	Weather is cool. Harvesting of winter rice continues. Condition of crops is good.
	Thakurgaon ...	NH	7	7	
	Balughat ...	NH	7½	7½	
14	JALPAIGURI ...	NH	7½	7½	Condition of crops is good. Harvesting of winter rice continues.
	Alipar ...	NH	7½	7½	

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	PRICE OF COMMON RICE, 15 KEELS, PER MOWAL.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
15	DARJEELING	Nil	4½	5	Marna and paddy are being harvested. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Kurseong ...	Nil	5	5½	
	Siliguri ...	Nil	6½	7	
	Kalimpong...	Nil	6	6½	
16	RANGPUR ...	Nil	8	9½	Harvesting of winter paddy and wigerama is going on. The price of rice has a slight upward tendency at Bihar and Orissa.
	Nilphamari	Nil	9½	9	
	Kurigram ...	Nil	9	8	
	Gaibandha ...	Nil	9	8	
17	BOGRA ...	Nil	8½	6	Harvesting of winter paddy and sowing of rabi crops are nearly finished. Prospects of standing crops are fair.
18	PAINA ...	Nil	5½	5½	Prospects of standing crops are good. Harvesting of aman-paddy is going on. Fodder is sufficient.
	Sirajga	1	7	(n)	
19	MALDA ...	Nil	7	7	Weather is reasonable. Rain is needed for rabi crops. Fodder and water are sufficient.
20	COOCH BEHAR	Nil	6	8½	Weather reasonable. Transplantation of tobacco seedlings continues. Harvesting of winter paddy continues. Prospects of standing crops are favourable. Fodder and water are sufficient.
21	DACCA ...	Nil	6½	6½	Weather is reasonable. Sowing of rabi crops is in progress. Harvesting of aman-paddy is going on. Prospects of standing crops are reported to be satisfactory. Fodder and water sufficient.
		Nil	7	7	
				8	
				7½	
				6½	Weather reasonable. Harvesting of winter paddy is going on. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Fodder and water are sufficient.

Serial No.	District and sub-district.	Rainfall.	PRICE OF COMMON RICE, IN ANNAS, PER MUP.		Summary of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
		Inches.			
22	FAKIDPUR ...	Nil	8 7½	8 7½	State and Prospects of standing crops are favourable. Harvesting of aman paddy is nearly finished. Fodder is sufficient.
	Goalundo ... (Rajbari).	Nil	7	7	
	Madaripur ...	Nil	9	9	
	Gopalganj(a)	Nil	9	9	
24	BAKARGANJ (BARISAL).	Nil	6	7	Weather is seasonable. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Pirojpur ...	Nil	6½	6½	
	Patuakhali ...	Nil	5½	5½	
	Dakshin Sha- bazpur (Bhoiz).	Nil	6½	6½	
25	CHITTAGONG	Nil	7 6	7 6	Harvesting of winter rice is in progress. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Fodder is sufficient. Prices of rice at Sadar are Rs. 10 and 9 annas respectively.
	Cox's Bazar	Nil	7	7	
26	TIPPERA (COMILLA).	Nil	6½	6½	Harvesting of aman paddy is going on in the district. Rabi crops are thriving. Prospects are good.
	Brahman- baria.	Nil	5½	5½	
	Chandpur ...	Nil	6½	6½	Weather seasonable. Sowing of rabi crops is going on. Prospects of standing crops are good. Fodder and water are sufficient.
27	NOAKHALI ...	Nil	6½	6½	
	Feni ...	Nil	7½	7½	
28	CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS	Nil	5	5½	
29	TRIPURA STATE.	Nil	5	5½	

(a) The rainfall at Bar.

Dacca, The 24th December.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

Approximate return of traffic on the Circular and Eastern Canals for the week ending Saturday, the 17th December 1921, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of cargo.	WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 17TH DECEMBER 1921.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 16TH DECEMBER 1920.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo. Mds.	Tollage. Rs.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo. Mds.	Tollage. Rs.
Rice and paddy ...	608	90,130	1,586	999	27,155	467
Jute ...	141	72,373 ^a	803	167	55,085 [†]	851
Firewood ...	97	60,250	899	79	25,100	377
Other articles ...	952	204,817	2,497	873	225,812	2,491
Total ...	1,798	427,570	5,775	1,518	344,152	4,186
Empty boats and rafts ...	478	...	1,008	439	...	1,076
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,276	427,570	6,783	1,957	344,152	5,262

^a Weight by canal measurement. Mds. 72,367¹
[†] Ditto " ditto " " 73,033

T. C. BHATTACHARJI,
 Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

CALCUTTA.
 The 21st December 1921.



of the Bengal & Canal.
 December 1921